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ABSTRACT

A statistical overview is provided of trends in enrollment, student characteristics, and staffing in Washington's community and technical colleges as of fall 1995. The report first examines patterns of enrollment by funding source for full-time equivalent students (FTE's) and other students; changes in student characteristics from 1993 to 1995; students purpose of attendance, full- and part-time status, and planned length of attendance; and the impact of tuition waivers. Next, the demographics of students served are detailed for 1993 to 1995. The following sections present information on student characteristics for selected programs, state supported course enrollment, and contract supported course enrollment. Information on staff characteristics is then provided for 1993-95. Finally, data on enrollment, funding sources, and student characteristics are presented for 29 community colleges and college districts and 5 technical colleges for fall 1995. Highlighted findings include the following: (1) the Washington community and technical colleges served 228,550 students in fall of 1995, compared to 229,978 in fall 1994; (2) 53% of state-supported students were enrolled full-time; (3) 48% of state FTE's were enrolled for workforce training purposes and 40% for transfer; (4) 21% of the student population were students of color; and (5) full-time faculty provided 54% of all instruction in fall 1995, declining from 55% in fall 1994. (TGI)

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ED 396 784

Washington Community and Technical Colleges

FALL

ENROLLMENT & STAFFING REPORT

1995

State of Washington
State Board for Community & Technical Colleges

Joan Yoshitomi, Chair
Earl Hale, Executive Director

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
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HIGHLIGHTS OF FALL 1995

- The Washington community and technical colleges provided 131,673 FTES (full-time equivalent students) in fall 1995, an increase of 3 percent over fall 1994. State funding along with tuition charges supported 83 percent of the FTEs.

- The Washington community and technical colleges served 228,550 individuals in fall 1995 compared to 229,978 in fall 1994. The number of students declined slightly despite the FTE increase because of the pattern of increased enrollments for full-time students.

- A majority (53 percent) of state-supported students were enrolled full-time (10 credits or more). Nationwide, full-time students represent 34 percent of the total enrollments. Full-time enrollment grew slightly while part-time enrollment declined 4 percent.

- Forty-eight percent of state FTEs were generated by students enrolled for workforce training purposes, 40 percent by students preparing for transfer, 4 percent by students with an end goal of literacy or English as a Second Language training, and 8 percent by students for consumer homemaking or unspecified purposes. These proportions are basically unchanged from fall 1994. However, the type of workforce training students changed, with fewer working people entering to improve skills and more unemployed individuals enrolling to prepare for a new job.

- The racial composition of the student population in fall 1995 was more diverse than that of the state as a whole (21 percent students of color at community and technical colleges, approximately 15 percent in the state population). Students of color represented 21 percent of the transfer oriented students, 20 percent of the workforce students and 43 percent of the those who will meet their educational goal by completing basic skills (ABE/ESL) courses.

- The proportion of the student population which was female (58.5 percent of those reporting gender) was higher than the proportion of females in the state's population as is typical of community and technical colleges nationally. The median age of students in state supported classes was 27.9 years, up slightly from 27.8 years in 1994. Transfer students were a significantly younger group (median age of 21.8) than workforce training students (median age of 31.1). Students who will complete their goal by taking basic skills classes had a median age of 27.5.

- Of the fall 1995 students, 24 percent were starting college for the first time. The number of new students has been declining for the past decade. The change in recent years may reflect the 3.5 percent drop in the number of people in the prime college going age population in the state (19 to 30 age group).

- Full-time faculty provide 54 percent of all instruction in fall 1995 and declined from 1994 when 55 percent of all instructional effort was full-time. Given the recent budget cuts, colleges are replacing some of their retiring full-time faculty with part-time faculty.

- Special program enrollments include 6,545 high school students in the Running Start program and 6,879 unemployed workers enrolled in programs funded by the Workforce Employment Training Act, HB 1988.

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INTRODUCTION

THE REPORT

The Fall Enrollment and Staffing Report 1995 provides a snapshot of enrollments in technical and community colleges during fall quarter 1995. Because community and technical colleges were only recently merged into a single system (fall 1991), detailed system trend data are limited to three or four years. In addition to analysis of the system as a whole, this report includes an extensive set of tables by college starting on page 53. The report addresses the questions most commonly raised regarding the community and technical colleges in Washington.

The primary source of information for this document is the State Board for Community and Technical College's (SBCTC) Management Information System (MIS).

Data on outomes, facilities, and staffing are reported annually in the companion report, the Academic Year Report.

THE WASHINGTON COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE SYSTEM

Washington's Community and Technical College Act of 1991 provides for a state system of community and technical colleges separate from both the public secondary schools and four-year institutions. The act requires that the colleges "offer an open door to every citizen, regardless of his or her academic background or experiences, at a cost normally within his or her economic means" (RCW 28B.50.020(1)).

Each college district is required to "offer thoroughly comprehensive educational, training and service programs to meet the needs of both the communities and students served by combining, with equal emphasis, high standards of excellence in academic transfer courses; realistic and practical courses in occupational education, both graded and ungraded; community services of an educational, cultural and recreational nature; and adult education" (RCW 28B.50.020(2)). Technical colleges are exempted from the requirement to offer academic transfer courses. Each college is governed by a board of five trustees appointed to five-year terms by the Governor with the consent of the Senate.

Washington's first junior college was started in 1915 in Everett when 42 students began a one-year college program on the top floor of Everett High School. It was closed in 1923 for lack of students. Centralia College, the state's oldest continuously operating community college, opened in 1925. It was followed by Skagit Valley College in 1926, Yakima Valley College in 1928 and Grays Harbor College in 1930. Between 1933 and 1941 four additional community colleges began operation in Washington: Clark College in 1933, Lower Columbia in 1934, Wenatchee Valley in 1939, and Everett in 1941, all locally administered and locally funded. Combined enrollment was approximately 1,000.

Meanwhile, in 1930 the Seattle School District opened Edison Vocational School, the first true, public vocational school in the state. The Spokane School District followed suit in 1939 by establishing the Spokane Trade School. Both schools eventually became community colleges. The oldest existing vocational technical institute, Tacoma's Bates VTI, opened in 1940. Subsequently, VTIs opened in Clover Park, Pasco, Renton, Vancouver, Kirkland (Lake Washington), Olympia and Bellingham. The VTIs in Pasco, Vancouver, and Olympia eventually became community colleges.

Between 1925 and 1941, there were three attempts to provide state support for junior colleges. State support was provided for the first time by the 1941 Legislature; however, that act restricted the number and location of junior colleges, prohibiting their establishment in counties having either a public or private four-year institution. In 1945, junior colleges were made a part of their local school districts and supported through their funding, as was the case with vocational technical institutes until 1991.

In 1961, the restrictions against expansion of community colleges were removed by the Legislature and junior colleges were designated as "community" colleges.

The financing of community colleges was separated from that of local school districts in 1963, and in 1965 the Legislature declared that it intended to establish a separate, independent community college system. Based on the recommendations of the Arthur D. Little Company, the 1967 Legislature adopted the Community College Act of 1967, which was signed on April 3 of that year.

The structure of the community college system remained largely intact until 1991 when, as part of the Workforce Training and Education Act, the Legislature amended the Community College Act of 1967 and redesignated it as the Community and Technical College Act of 1991.

The state's five remaining public vocational technical institutes were designated as "technical colleges," removed from the jurisdiction of their local school districts, and merged with the community college system. Each technical college was provided with its own college district and a board of trustees. Each technical college district overlaps the districts of neighboring community colleges. The State Board for Community College Education was renamed the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges by the 1991 act.

The Community and Technical College Act of 1991 also brought the Seattle Vocational Institute (SVI) into the Seattle Community College District. It had been the Washington Institute of Applied Technology since 1987 when it was established by the legislature in a facility previously occupied by the Seattle Occupational Industrialization Center before it closed. SVI serves economically disadvantaged people in Seattle's Central district, providing job-related training for adults and contract training for local businesses.

In 1994, the Legislature approved the establishment of the 30th college district, Cascadia Community College. The new district will begin enrolling students in the late 1990s.

WASHINGTON COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES

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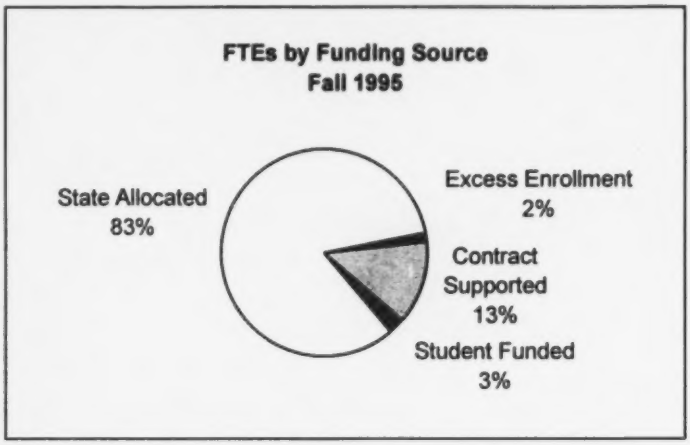
ENROLLMENTS

FTES BY FUNDING SOURCE
TECHNICAL AND COMMUNITY COLLEGES
FALL 1992 THROUGH 1995

In fall 1995, full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment was 131,673. In community and technical colleges the FTE reached its highest level ever - three percent more FTE than in fall 1994. A quarterly FTE is equal to 15 credits.



Courses funded through state support and tuition are regarded as state supported. When students, employers or social service agencies pay for the tuition in a state supported course, they are paying less than a third of the cost of providing courses. State appropriations to the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges (SBCTC) cover the major cost of a fixed number of FTEs in the community and technical college system. SBCTC then distributes funding for those FTE targets on an equitable basis to each college. In fall 1995, state support included 500 Natural Resource Waiver FTEs and 5,900 Workforce Training Trust Fund (HB 1988) FTEs.

State FTEs above the appropriated number are provided by the college as "excess" enrollment. That is, colleges rely only on the tuition income to cover costs of such additional instruction. The number of excess enrollment FTEs has declined as colleges have received additional funding to serve their communities and as funding cuts related to general expenditures have reduced the budget flexibity of colleges.

FALL FTES BY FUNDING SOURCE

	1992	1993	1994	1995
All Funds	119,420	122,533	127,969	131,673
% Change		2.6%	4.4%	2.9%
% State	89.0%	88.7%	85.2%	84.5%
Total State Supported	106,341	108,373	108,981	111,303
% Change		1.9%	0.6%	2.1%
State Allocated	103,666	104,589	105,550	109,188
% Change		0.9%	0.9%	3.4%
Excess Enrollment	2,675	3,784	3,431	2,115
% Change		41.5%	-9.3%	-38.4%
Contract Supported	9,433	10,926	15,523	16,935
% Change		15.8%	42.1%	9.1%
State and Contract Total	115,774	119,299	124,504	128,238
% Change		3.0%	4.4%	3.0%
Student Funded	3,647	3,234	3,464	3,435
% Change		-11.3%	7.1%	-0.8%

Source: 1993: SBCTC Course MIS:SR2102 and technical college records, 1994: SR1102;1995: SBCTC Course MIS:SR2101, Version 1.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. Contract totals include counts for Running Start students and, as of fall 1994, contract international students.

Enrollments which are not partially supported by state appropriation are regarded as either contract or student funded.

Contract funded courses: About 60 percent of contract supported courses are paid for by an enterprise such as an employer or social service agency for the benefit of its employees or clients. Colleges offer contracted instruction for the U.S. military and Washington Department of Corrections at its major correctional facilities. Colleges contract with social service agencies to provide their clients with job training or basic skills education. Colleges also contract directly with employers to meet the customized training needs of employers. Excluded from the contract counts are certain single day training provided by colleges such as the contract between South Puget Sound Community College and the state's Department of Personnel for staff training.

About 40 percent of contract enrollment stems from two special programs: Running Start and Contract International. The Running Start program allows high school students to simultaneously earn high school and tuition-free college credit. This program was implemented throughout the state in fall 1992. It has doubled in size since that time and accounts for most of the growth in contract enrollments between 1993 and 1995. In fall 1995 there were 4,727 FTEs for 6,454 students compared to 3,775 FTE and 5,334 students in fall 1994. The second program is called Contract International. Several organizations contract with colleges to provide instruction for international students. These organizations fund the full cost of such instruction. Counts for these 3,002 "contract international" students (2,935 FTEs) were included for the first time in fall 1994. Enrollments of "contract international" students do not displace resident students.

Student funded class costs are paid entirely by the individuals who enroll. Student funded offerings include avocational courses such as foreign language for travelers and workforce training related courses such as microcomputer applications.

Enrollment Demand: Program changes and external forces impact the demand for community and technical college education. While population changes have resulted in a slight decline in enrollment demand, several programmatic changes have resulted in an increased demand for full-time enrollment, thus resulting in the growth of FTEs:

- There is an increasing need to retrain workers, especially those who lose their jobs. The state of Washington is experiencing a major restructuring of critical industries, including timber and aerospace, which permanently displaces workers. Many of those displaced require retraining if they hope to become re-employed in occupations paying at or near their previous salaries. The state has earmarked FTEs to serve the needs of the unemployed with special emphasis on dislocated workers.
- Increasing participation in the Running Start program.

Future Enrollment Demand: While the demand for worker retraining is likely to continue and Running Start may continue to grow, future enrollment demand will stem from different factors than those at play in 1995:

- The number of younger college age students will be growing over the next decade as the cohort called the Baby Boom Echo, or Tidal Wave II, leaves high school and comes to college. Unless policies change, these younger students will impact the demand for transfer preparation more than the demand for workforce training.
- Employers in Washington are having difficulty finding qualified technically trained workers -- that is workers at the level trained in the community and technical college system. The typical student in a vocational program is 31 years of age. As the population of adults in their late 20s and early 30s declines over the next five years, it will be difficult for colleges to meet employer demands.
- Employers and workers alike have identified the need for increased training of the current workforce. If programs can be established which meet the needs of industry and workers, the demand for part-time enrollment of working people will increase.

For data by college, see pages 53 - 55.

STUDENTS BY FUNDING SOURCE
FALL 1992 THROUGH FALL 1995

About six percent of Washington adults or 228,550 students were enrolled in the community and technical colleges in fall 1995. That represents a slight decline in students served (less than one percent) over fall 1994. State enrollments declined nearly 2 percent. Contract enrollments increased 6 percent, largely due to the increase by 1,120 students in the Running Start program.

Enrollment of full-time students increased, resulting in a decline of the ratio of students per FTE. Consistent with the slight drop in the state's adult population under 30, the number of students who were new to college dropped.

FALL HEADCOUNT BY FUNDING SOURCES

	1992	1993	1994	1995
All Funds	226,986	226,334	229,978	228,550
% Change		-0.3%	1.6%	-0.6%
Contract Supported	19,614	21,156	25,514	27,072
% Change		7.9%	20.6%	6.1%
Student-Funded	29,536	29,733	31,906	32,188
% Change		0.7%	7.3%	0.9%
State Supported	177,836	175,445	172,558	169,290
% Change		-1.3%	-1.6%	-1.9%
		State Supported		
Full-Time Students	NA	88,484	90,154	90,275
Students per FTE	1.672	1.619	1.583	1.521
New to College	NA	44,865	41,612	40,581
% of State Support		26%	24%	24%
New Transfers In	NA	12,934	13,392	12,504
% of State Support		7%	8%	7%
Total New	NA	57,799	55,004	53,085
% of State Support		33%	32%	31%

Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1101, Version 1. New Students: SR3110.
Note: Contract totals include counts for Running Start students and, as of fall 1994, contract international students.

For headcount data by college, see pages 56 - 58.

CHANGING STATE SUPPORTED ENROLLMENT

State supported enrollment declined 4.8 percent since 1992. These declines mirror a short-term dip in the numbers of adults in the population of the age most likely to attend college. The declines have not impacted all students alike, in fact the number of students of color, immigrants, full-time students and unemployed students has been increasing.

State Population Changes: Since 1992 the number of adults in Washington in the prime college going ages from 19 to 30 has declined by 3.5 percent. Much of the decline in students enrolled at the college is due to this dip in the state's younger adult population. This dip is of a temporary nature. The prime college-going population is expected to grow by 2 or 3 percent a year in the coming decade, thus enrollment pressures from population increases will once again impact community and technical colleges.

Student Declines: Declining state supported enrollments have been limited to part-time students in their late 20s and early 30s (the baby bust cohort), working adults and to those who had not enrolled in college before. Again, most of this decline mirrors the decline in the state population, though some may also be due to changes in the college participation rate for these younger working adults.

Student Increases: Given the overall decline in enrollments, any increases of a thousand or more is noteworthy. These increases represent a shift in the mix of students at the colleges.

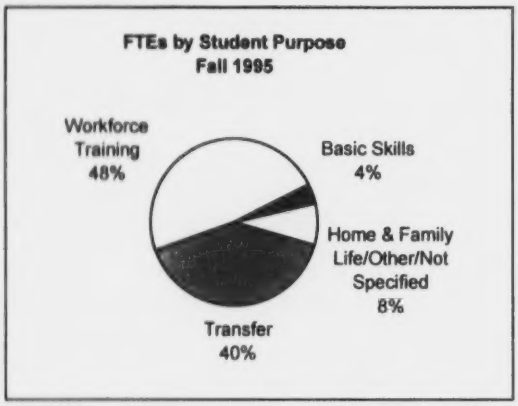
CHANGE IN NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED
STATE SUPPORTED STUDENTS

	Between 1993 to 1994	Between 1994 to 1995
Declines		
Aged 20-34	-4,000	-2,500
Part-time	-4,550	-3,390
New to college	-3,250	-1,000
Full-time workers	-670	-2,400
Increases		
Full-time students	+1,800	+100
Students of color	+1,100	+1,000
Immigrants & refugees	+1,050	+1,400
Unemployed workers	+4,470	+75

Implications for Future Enrollments: Over the next several years the population under 30 will remain about the same size as it is in 1995. The numbers in the youngest age groups will be growing rapidly. The numbers in the 25 to 35 group will continue to decline until the end of the decade. This will put pressure on colleges to provide more space for full-time students, especially for those preparing for transfer. In 1998-99 year, the under 30 population will start a long-term pattern of annual increases. As this population grows, the demand for space at the colleges will increase. In addition, public policy may call for increased services to meet employer demands or to better assist adults with low educational attainment. Such a policy based change would also increase the demand for enrollment.

STUDENTS BY PURPOSE FOR ATTENDING
FALL 1995

The decline in student headcount had an impact on two of the mission areas of the college. Transfer oriented students declined by 3.3 percent and workforce training students declined by 0.9 percent. The number of students enrolled with a goal of completing only basic skills classes declined 1.6 percent. The drop in the transfer and workforce training areas was consistent with the drop in the adult population between 19 and 30 years of age.



In fall 1995 more than 54,800 students were enrolled with the goal of transfer to a four-year institution. Transfer-bound students were typically young (median age 22) and enrolled full-time (82 percent). About 45 percent of new transfer students plan to complete a degree before transfer. More than 79,700 students were enrolled for workforce training. Workforce training students were older (median age 31) and 43 percent were enrolled full-time. More than half of all workforce students were females (57 percent).

About 16 percent of workforce training and transfer students were also enrolled in developmental courses to improve their math, reading, writing or study skills. The 8,511 developmental FTEs are included in the transfer and workforce FTEs below. See page 31 for more details on developmental FTEs.

While the colleges provide more than 11,549 FTEs in basic skills courses (see page 30 for more details), just a third of that effort (35 percent) was for students enrolled in ABE, ESL, GED or high school completion courses as their final goal. Most students in basic skills classes enroll for the purpose of preparing for jobs or transfer and are thus counted in those numbers. Basic skills students were older than transfer students, but younger than workforce training students. They tended to be enrolled part-time.

Some 27,370 students did not specify a goal when they enrolled, enrolled to prepare for retirement or to develop parenting and consumer homemaking skills (home and family life).

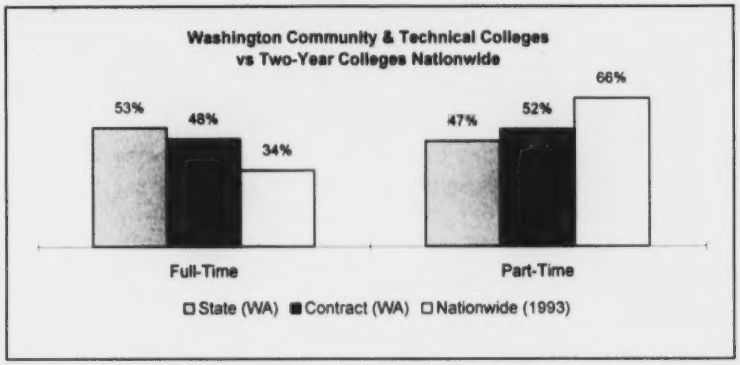
STUDENTS BY PURPOSE FOR ATTENDING, FALL QUARTERS, STATE SUPPORTED

	1993	1994	1995
Transfer			
Headcount	56,747	56,994	54,886
FTE	44,701	44,415	44,244
% of FTE	41%	41%	40%
Workforce Training (all upgrading and job preparation)			
Headcount	80,424	81,696	79,722
FTE	51,245	52,725	53,869
% of FTE	47%	48%	48%
Basic Skills as Final Goal			
Headcount	7,427	6,477	7,312
FTE	3,872	3,383	3,993
% of FTE	4%	3%	4%
Home and Family Life/ Other/Not Specified			
Headcount	30,847	28,121	27,370
FTE	8,549	8,468	9,191
% of FTE	8%	8%	8%
TOTAL			
Headcount	175,445	172,558	169,290
FTE	108,366	108,991	111,297

Source: SBCTC MIS Data Express Procedure SR94-8HD.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. Contract international students included as of fall 1994.

For students by purpose for attending by college, see pages 59 - 60.

FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME STATUS
COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1995



The majority (53 percent) of state-supported community and technical college students were enrolled on a full-time basis. Nearly half the contract supported students were full-time as well (48 percent). Having more full-time than part-time students is substantially different than the pattern for two year colleges nationwide where only 34 percent of students are enrolled full-time. One of the most significant changes in the Washington community and technical college population over the past several years is the increasing enrollment of full-time students. The dollars targeted for dislocated workers serves primarily full-time students. Colleges have reduced somewhat the availablity of night time courses, thus decreasing the opportunties for working adults.

In fall 1995, part-time student numbers declined for the third consecutive year while state supported full-time enrollments grew more than 2 percent. Over the past three years the number of part-time students served by the colleges has declined by 7,946 people, a decline of 9 percent. Full-time students were those enrolled in 10 or more credits during the quarter. It takes a little more than one full-time student to equal one FTE (15 credits). It typically takes four part-time students to equal one FTE.

FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME STATUS

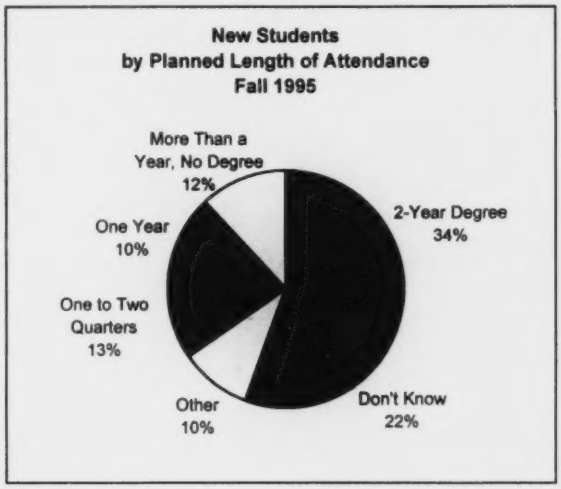
	State Supported			Contract Supported		
	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995
Full-Time Students						
Headcount	88,484	90,154	90,275	6,743	11,033	13,995
% Change	8.4%	1.9%	0.1%	55.7%	63.6%	26.8%
FTE	86,017	87,578	89,832	7,027	11,469	12,996
% Change	9.0%	1.8%	2.6%	51.3%	63.2%	13.3%
Students per FTE	1.029	1.029	1.005	0.960	0.962	1.077
Part-Time Students						
Headcount	86,961	82,404	79,015	14,413	14,481	15,298
% Change	8.3%	-5.2%	-4.1%	11.7%	0.5%	5.6%
FTE	22,401	21,417	21,495	3,909	4,041	4,009
% Change	4.6%	-4.4%	0.4%	19.8%	3.4%	-0.8%
Students per FTE	3.882	3.848	3.676	3.687	3.584	3.816

Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1102, Version 3 and 4.
Note: Due to the method of counting FTEs per student in variable credit courses, total FTEs for 1995 are slightly different than elsewhere in the report. Contract totals include counts for Running Start students and, as of fall 1994, contract international students.

For full-time/part-time data by college, see page 61.

NEW STUDENTS BY PLANNED LENGTH OF ATTENDANCE
FALL 1995

Each fall about 53,000 people in the state enter a two year college as students new to college or as transfers from four-year institutions or other two-year colleges. The enrollment plans described by these students when they first enter the college vary greatly. Despite changes in the kinds of students being served at the colleges, the mix by plans for staying at the college has changed little over the past several years. A third of all new college students enrolled for the purpose of obtaining a degree (34 percent). About 13 percent enrolled with a short-term goal of one or two quarters.



In fall 1995, 12 percent of the students who responded at registration time to the question about their planned length of attendance reported they planned to enroll at the college for more than a year but not for a degree, perhaps planning a certificate or classes needed for transfer. About 10 percent of new students reported they planned to stay at the college for a single year. About 22 percent of students reported being uncertain about their length of attendance.

Colleges look to different indicators of student success depending on the student's reported planned length of attendance. Retention is not an issue for those who plan to enroll for a single quarter, but is a useful indicator of success for those with long-term plans.

NEW STUDENTS BY PLANNED LENGTH OF ATTENDANCE
STATE SUPPORTED

	1993	1994	1995
Degree	33%	32%	34%
More than a Year, No Degree	15%	13%	12%
One Year	11%	10%	10%
One or Two Quarters	12%	11%	13%
Other	8%	12%	10%
Don't Know	22%	21%	22%

Source: SBCTC SMIS Database Express Procedure ELECN30ST.
Note: Totals may not add to 100% due to rounding.

For data on planned length of attendance by college, see pages 62 - 63.

ENROLLMENT
IMPACT OF TUITION WAIVERS

The 1992 Legislature directed the State Board to "reduce the amount of operating fee foregone revenue from tuition waivers by 6.6 percent..." As a consequence, the Board was obligated, in April 1992, to increase the community college tuition rate for specific "ungraded courses" (courses whose intent is other than for credit toward a degree or certificate program). Charges were increased for parent education courses, apprenticeship training, industrial first aid, retirement, GED preparation, medical emergency technician, farm and small business management and journeyperson[1] training. The 1993 Legislature directed that all tuition revenues be treated as local funds rather than reverting to the state as they had for community colleges in the past. There has been speculation that colleges may be unwilling to forego tuition income under the "ungraded" programs and may opt to offer fewer such courses.

Enrollments at community colleges have declined in most "ungraded" courses. Declines were generally consistent with a longer-term trend of declining enrollments or offerings and may not have been due to the increased charges or decision regarding foregone tuition revenue.

ENROLLMENT TRENDS FOR FALL, COMMUNITY COLLEGES ONLY, STATE SUPPORTED

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Adult Basic Education					
Headcount	6,058	7,388	7,487	7,342	7,217
FTE	2,805	3,458	3,801	3,656	3,575
% Change	-2%	23%	10%	-4%	-2%
English as Second Language					
Headcount	6,011	7,618	8,559	9,694	11,090
FTE	2,956	3,598	4,151	4,558	5,861
% Change	-2%	22%	15%	10%	29%
Parent Education					
Headcount	11,334	10,485	10,137	9,502	9,261
FTE	1,964	1,857	1,772	1,677	1,630
% Change	-2%	-5%	-5%	-5%	-3%
Apprenticeship					
Headcount	3,426	3,394	3,086	2,794	2,710
FTE	1,421	1,542	1,460	1,160	1,154
% Change	10%	9%	-5%	-21%	-1%
GED Preparation					
Headcount	2,259	1,019	903	761	1,460
FTE	1,246	416	364	295	637
% Change	-5%	-67%	-13%	-19%	116%
Industrial First Aid					
Headcount	361	248	357	260	175
FTE	24	19	27	20	13
% Change	-29%	-21%	42%	-26%	-37%
Retirement					
Headcount	6,478	5,557	4,934	5,061	4,578
FTE	850	666	611	665	564
% Change	-29%	-22%	-8%	9%	-15%
EMT					
Headcount	514	389	362	500	382
FTE	224	161	158	208	149
% Change	18%	-28%	-2%	32%	-28%
Farm & Small Business Management					
Headcount	93	101	59	66	57
FTE	128	143	62	93	72
% Change	-35%	12%	-57%	50%	-23%

Source: SBCTC MIS:SR1107; ABE/ESL Headcount SR1108, FTEs SR2106.

[1] There have been only a handful of students in journeyperson training in any year. Given the small number, trend data are not listed here.

STUDENTS SERVED:

DEMOGRAPHICS

GENDER AND DISABILITY STATUS OF STUDENTS SERVED STATE SUPPORTED, FALL 1992 THROUGH FALL 1995

The typical community and technical college student in fall 1995 was a white woman in her late 20's. She enrolled full-time in daytime courses on the college central campus. Quite likely she had no children at home, though many attending classes with her did (about a third) and was working while attending school. She was enrolled for the second year at her college, but had no experience in a college setting before starting last year.

Male/Female: As in colleges across the nation, the majority of students served in Washington community and technical colleges were women. In fall 1995, 58 percent of all students in Washington community and technical colleges were female. The same rate applied nationwide for two-year colleges in 1993.

GENDER OF STATE SUPPORTED STUDENTS IN FALL

	1992	1993	1994	1995
Male	66,474	72,726	72,007	70,261
Female	95,488	102,719	100,551	99,029
% Female	59.0%	58.5%	58.3%	58.5%

Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1102, Version 3.
Note: Unreported students were prorated.

Students with Disabilities: Community and technical colleges served more than 6,860 disabled students in fall 1995 or 4 percent of all students. Consistent with overall enrollment declines, service to disabled students has declined slightly. An estimated nine percent of adults in Washington have physical, mental or other health conditions that keep them from participating fully in work, school, housework or other activities (Washington Adult Literacy Survey, 1993). Colleges offer special services to assure that disabled students are able to participate in college-level training. The majority of disabled students (52 percent) enrolled for job related purposes and 25 percent were preparing for transfer. Washington community and technical colleges report a substantially lower rate of service to disabled students that two-year colleges nationwide. According to the 1992-93 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, 7.9 percent of those enrolled in public two-year colleges were students with disabilities.

DISABILITY STATUS OF STATE SUPPORTED STUDENTS IN FALL

	1993	1994	1995
Disabled Students	6,663	7,180	6,866
% of Total	3.8%	4.2%	4.0%

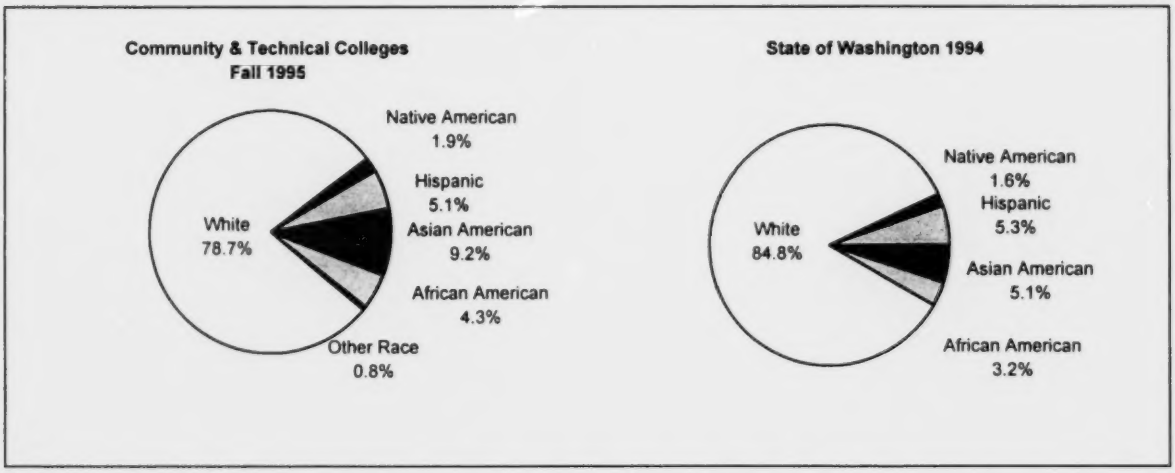
Source: SBCTC MIS: SR3115.

For data on gender and disability background by college, see pages 64 - 65.

RACE AND ETHNIC BACKGROUND OF STUDENTS SERVED
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1995

Race and Ethnic Background: Community and technical colleges serve a racially and ethnically diverse population. In fall 1995 the enrollment was 21 percent people of color compared to a state population in 1994 of 15.2 percent people of color. While overall enrollments have declined, the number of students of color has increased by 6.9 percent over the past three years. The number of Native American students, however, declined in fall 1995 for the first time in more than a decade.

Most of the international students enrolled at the college were sponsored by a contracting agency. Their enrollments are not included in the state supported counts shown here. Some international students enroll on their own, paying out of state tuition rates. These students are included in the table below.



STUDENTS BY RACE AND ETHNIC BACKGROUND
STATE SUPPORTED, FALL

	1993	1994	1995
White	131,769	128,789	122,217
African American	6,513	6,762	6,704
Asian/Pacific Islander	13,624	14,033	14,311
Hispanic	6,688	7,240	7,914
Native American	3,161	3,200	3,015
Other Race	1,036	903	1,207
Total Reporting, Excluding International Students	162,791	160,927	155,368
Students of Color	31,022	32,138	33,151
% Students of Color	19%	20%	21%
State Population % People of Color	15%	15%	NA
Not Reporting Race or Ethnic Background	12,654	11,268	13,490
International Students	NA	363	432

Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1101, Version 1.

RACE AND ETHNIC BACKGROUND OF STUDENTS SERVED
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1995

The large group of Asian/Pacific Islanders enrolled in the colleges have many different race backgrounds. Data show that the largest enrollments are students with Vietnamese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, and Japanese backgrounds. Asian Indians, Cambodians and Laotians were among the largest "other Asians" with several hundred students from each group.

ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDERS
STATE SUPPORTED, FALL

	1993	1994	1995	1994 to 1995 Change Rate
Vietnamese (619)	3,458	3,952	4,280	8%
Chinese (605)	1,918	1,988	1,994	0%
Filipino (608)	1,774	2,016	2,013	0%
Korean (612)	1,498	1,578	1,738	10%
Japanese (611)	932	974	869	-11%
Other Asians/Pacific Islanders	4,044	3,545	3,417	-4%
TOTAL	13,624	14,053	14,311	2%

Source: SMIS Database, Data Express Procedure SR 95-15ST.
Note: Excludes international students.

Students of color are not equally distributed in all course areas offered by the colleges. High numbers of Asian/Pacific Islanders and Hispanic students were enrolled with basic skills as their final goal. Hispanics are under-represented among students preparing for transfer and workforce training. The community and technical college system has established a goal of increasing the participation of Hispanics in college programs such that representation of Hispanics in such courses is similar to the population in general.

PERCENT OF STUDENTS BY RACE/ETHNIC BY PURPOSE FOR ENROLLING, FALL

	Transfer Students			Workforce Training Students		
	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995
White	45,539	44,015	42,457	61,991	62,199	58,469
% of Total	81.8%	80.3%	79.5%	82.8%	82.0%	80.5%
African American	2,316	2,359	2,485	2,893	3,105	3,093
% of Total	4.2%	4.3%	4.7%	3.9%	4.1%	4.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	4,830	5,022	4,977	5,150	5,507	5,682
% of Total	8.7%	9.2%	9.3%	6.9%	7.3%	7.8%
Hispanic	1,840	2,054	2,093	2,668	3,041	3,431
% of Total	3.3%	3.7%	3.9%	3.6%	4.0%	4.7%
Native American	989	1,105	1,072	1,525	1,550	1,474
% of Total	1.8%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Other Race	170	238	347	621	419	504
% of Total	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	0.8%	0.6%	0.7%
Total Responding, Excluding International Students	55,684	54,793	53,431	74,848	75,821	72,653
International Students	190	104	141	235	198	183

Source: SBCTC SMIS Database, Data Express Procedures SR94-7BYT and SR94-7ABSST.
Note: Students may be enrolled in more than one course area, thus percentages may total more than 100%.

For data on race/ethnic background by college, see pages 66 - 69.

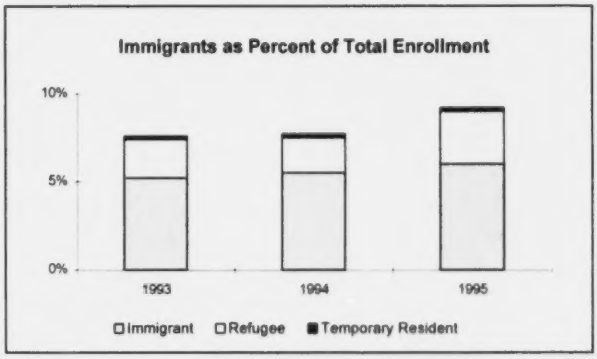
RACE AND ETHNIC BACKGROUND OF STUDENTS SERVED
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1995

PERCENT OF STUDENTS BY RACE/ETHNIC BY PURPOSE FOR ENROLLING, FALL

	Basic Skills Courses		
	1993	1994	1995
White	4,142	3,519	3,793
% of Total	58.7%	57.4%	57.1%
African American	361	380	392
% of Total	5.1%	6.2%	5.9%
Asian/Pacific Islander	975	953	1,049
% of Total	13.8%	15.6%	15.8%
Hispanic	1,227	992	1,154
% of Total	17.4%	16.2%	17.4%
Native American	318	239	196
% of Total	4.5%	3.9%	3.0%
Other Race	29	44	56
% of Total	0.4%	0.7%	0.8%
Total Responding,	7,052	6,127	6,640
International Students	9	13	5

Source: SBCTC SMIS Database, Data Express Procedures SR94-7BYT and SR94-7ABSST.
Note: Students may be enrolled in more than one course area, thus percentages may total more than 100%.

Immigrants: An increasing portion of students are immigrants or refugees. In fall 1995, nine percent of the total enrollment was immigrants, refugees or temporary legal residents. While overall enrollments have declined, enrollment of immigrants, refugees and temporary residents has grown 18.8 percent over the past three years.



IMMIGRANT, REFUGEE AND TEMPORARY RESIDENT STUDENTS STATE SUPPORTED

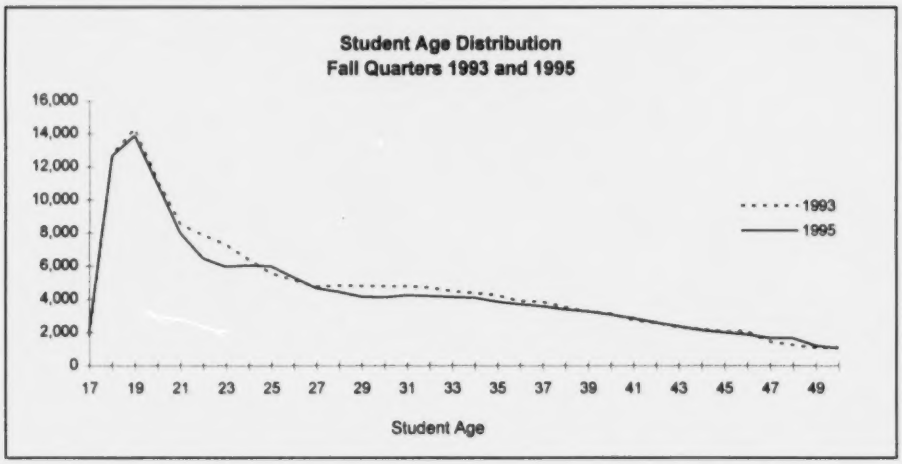
	1993	1994	1995
Immigrant	9,269	9,949	10,581
% of Total	5%	6%	6%
Refugee	3,670	4,033	4,787
% of Total	2%	2%	3%
Temporary Resident	317	347	374
% of Total	0%	0%	0%
Total	13,256	14,329	15,742
	8%	8%	9%

Source: SBCTC SMIS Database, Data Express Procedure CGCIT9562.

For data on immigrant status by college, see page 70.

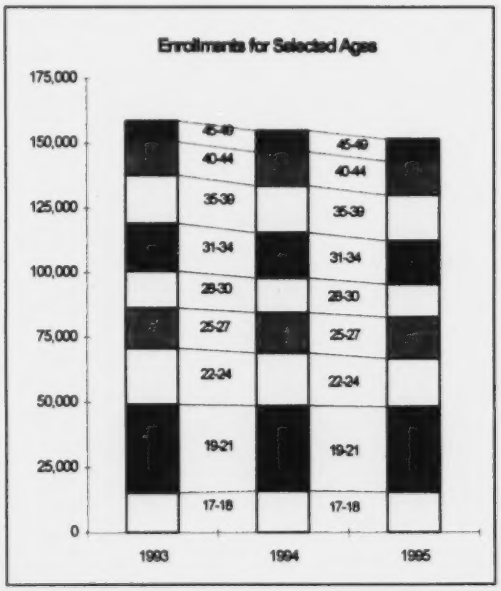
AGE OF STUDENTS SERVED
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1995

Age: Enrollment counts increased only for the youngest age group (under 19), those 25-27 years of age and those 40 and older. These increases mirror changes in the state population which also grew only in these age cohorts. The number of people in Washington state in the other age groups shown in the table declined over the past three years. The distribution of students by age is similar in 1995 to 1993 except for notable declines in the number of students between 22 and 44 years of age and in their 30s. Again, these changes mirror changes in the state population.



ALL STATE SUPPORTED STUDENTS BY AGE

Age	1993	1994	1995	1993 to 1995 Change Rate
17-18	15,303	15,911	15,521	1%
19-21	33,967	32,906	32,835	-3%
22-24	21,594	20,216	18,495	-14%
25-27	15,468	15,602	15,948	3%
28-30	14,325	13,340	12,723	-11%
31-34	18,308	17,488	16,668	-9%
35-39	18,730	18,123	17,830	-5%
40-44	12,992	13,154	13,096	1%
45-49	7,920	8,219	8,444	7%
50 +	12,200	12,825	12,857	5%
Unreported Age	4,638	4,771	4,873	5%
Median Age	27.8	27.8	27.9	
Women	29.2	29.2	29.1	
Men	25.7	26.0	26.2	



Source: SBCTC MIS:SR1102, Version 2.
* Median age: Half of all students are older and half younger than the median age.

For data on median age by college, see page 71.

AGE OF STUDENTS SERVED
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1995

The student age profile varies by student purpose. Workforce training students are the oldest cohort with a median age of 31. While a substantial number of students are in their early 20s, there are also many older students enrolled for job upgrading or to learn a new occupation. Transfer students are 9 years younger than the workforce students. For every young workforce training student (under the age of 22) there were nearly 2 transfer students of that same age group. Students enrolled in basic skills classes as their final goal with no plans of continuing at the college were between the other two groups in terms of age (median age of 27.5).

STATE SUPPORTED STUDENTS

WORKFORCE TRAINING					TRANSFER STUDENTS				
Age	1993	1994	1995	% Change	Age	1993	1994	1995	% Change
17-18	4,176	4,084	3,971	-5%	17-18	9,028	8,776	9,139	1%
19-21	12,217	12,091	11,611	-5%	19-21	19,115	18,749	18,907	-1%
22-24	9,973	9,414	8,662	-13%	22-24	8,940	8,623	7,610	-15%
25-27	7,999	8,198	8,271	3%	25-27	4,909	5,212	5,361	9%
28-30	7,589	7,560	7,115	-6%	28-30	3,558	3,370	3,197	-10%
31-34	9,896	10,048	9,408	-5%	31-34	3,685	3,625	3,361	-9%
35-39	10,672	10,818	10,590	-1%	35-39	3,420	3,466	3,184	-7%
40-44	8,032	8,655	8,473	5%	40-44	2,249	2,290	2,222	-1%
45-49	5,122	5,736	5,805	13%	45-49	1,211	1,220	1,275	5%
50+	4,748	5,362	5,817	23%	50+	632	662	629	0%
Median Age	30.3	30.9	31.1		Median Age	22.1	22.1	21.8	

BASIC SKILLS STUDENTS

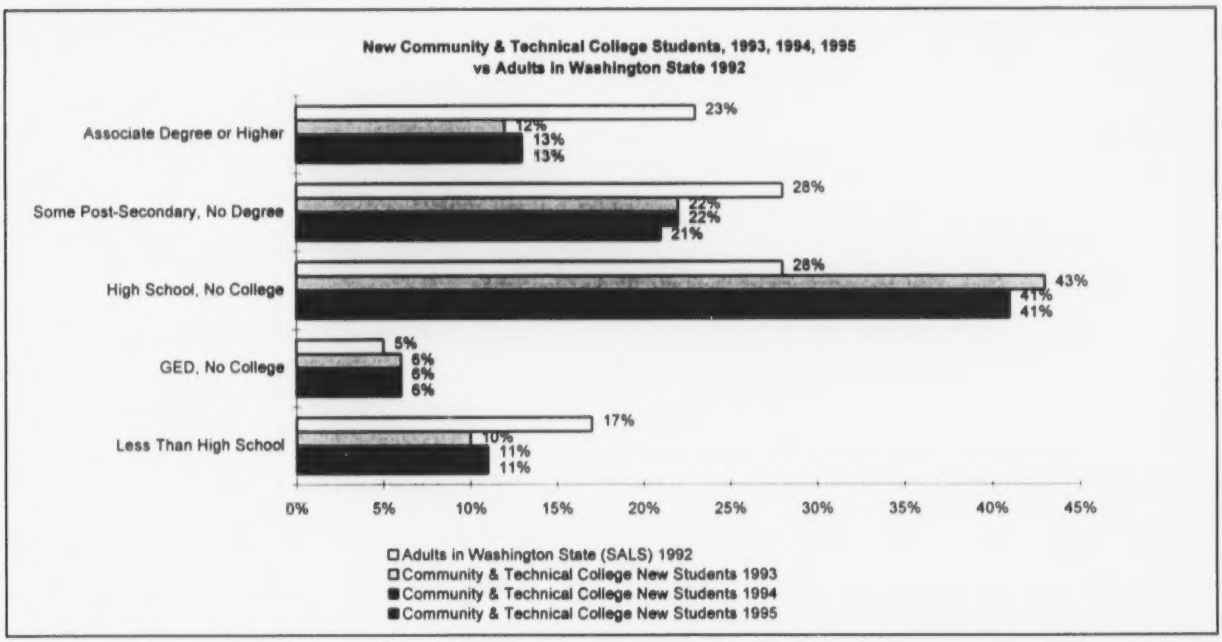
Age	1993	1994	1995	% Change
17-18	762	675	830	9%
19-21	1,269	1,080	1,212	-4%
22-24	1,033	838	905	-12%
25-27	699	667	718	3%
28-30	662	595	580	-12%
31-34	811	717	741	-9%
35-39	755	640	732	-3%
40-44	442	406	508	15%
45-49	337	250	365	8%
50+	657	610	722	10%
Median Age	27.8	27.9	27.5	

Source: SBCTC SMIS Database, Data Express Procedure SR96-1F93, SR96-1F94, SR96-1F95.
Note: Counts are prorated where date of birth was unreported.

EDUCATIONAL AND FAMILY STATUS OF STUDENTS SERVED
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1995

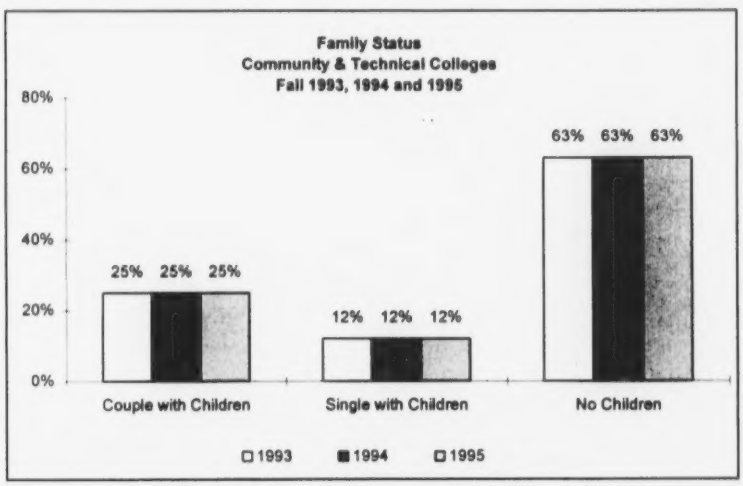
Educational Background: Washington community and technical colleges serve adults in the state who have less than a high school diploma in about the same proportion as in their representation in the state (17 percent at the colleges, 17 percent in the adult population). Adults with less than a high school education may enroll in Adult Basic Education courses, courses leading to the high school diploma or GED certificate, or, if they have the requisite skills, in college-level classes.

Those with high school diplomas but no education beyond the diploma are enrolled in colleges at considerably higher rates than their level in the general adult population (41 percent at colleges versus 28 percent in adult population). The colleges serve those with some college or with degrees at lower rates than their representation in the population (13 percent of students enrolled had an associate degree or higher versus 23 percent of adult population).



Family Status: More than a third (27 percent) of all fall quarter 1995 students were parents. Twelve percent of those enrolled were single parents. An estimated two-thirds of the enrolled single parents were recipients of public assistance.

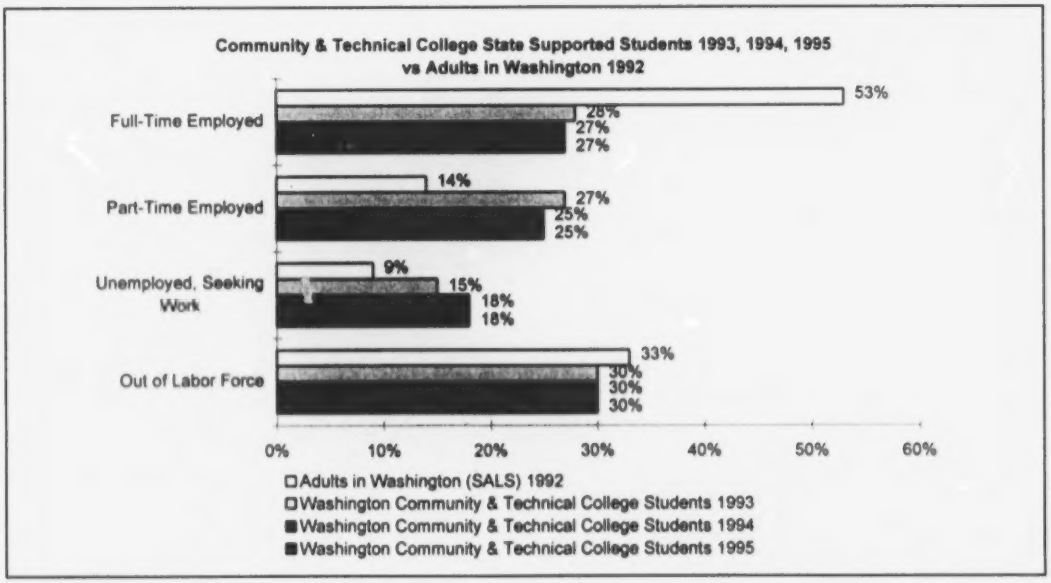
In the state, about 20 percent of all parents are single parents and that number is expected to increase to 23 percent over the next decade.



For data on educational background and family status by college, see pages 72 - 74.

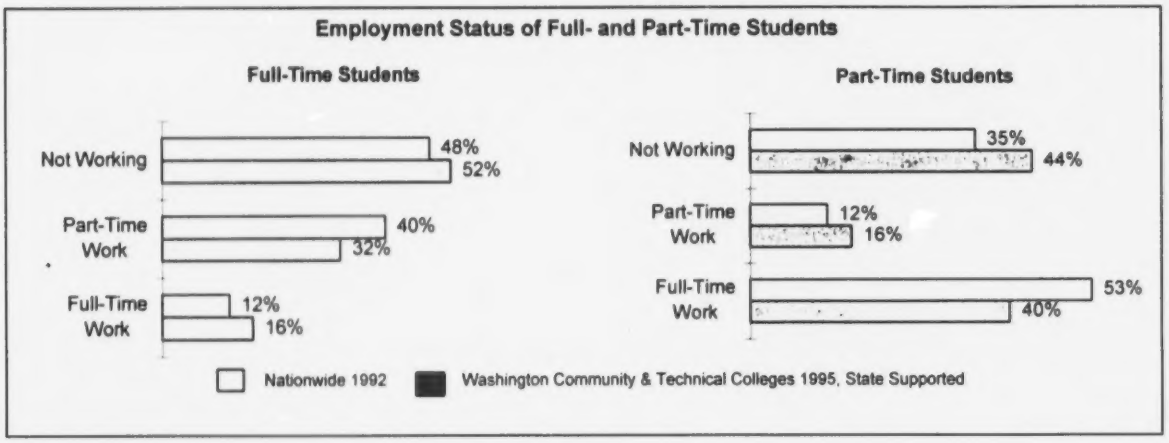
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF STUDENTS SERVED
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1995

Employment Status: The slight majority (52 percent) of all students worked full-time or part-time while taking classes. This figure is below the national average of 63 percent of all college (two-year and four-year) students working. Colleges have a high level of participation from unemployed workers. In fall 1995, about six percent of adults in Washington were unemployed compared to 30 percent unemployed students and 9 percent unemployed and seeking work in the 1992 SAL survey. Some of the unemployed were served in specially funded programs which accounted for the growth in this area. In addition, many unemployed persons enroll on their own, using federal and state financial aid programs to fund their education. Adults out of the labor force include homemakers and retired people.



Part-time workers and the unemployed participate in the community and technical colleges at higher rates than full-time workers or those out of the labor force. .

Part-time students are much more likely to be employed full-time than are full-time students. The pattern for Washington state is similar to two-tear colleges nationwide.



Public Assistance: About seven percent of the adults in Washington receive public assistance in the form of AFDC payments according to the Washington Adult Literacy Survey recently conducted by the Educational Testing Service. Welfare participants are more likely than others to participate in college. About 9 percent of the community and technical college students or 17,700 students also receive welfare payments. About half the enrolled welfare recipients were full-time homemakers and thus not in the labor force. In fact, about half of those reporting themselves to be homemakers were welfare recipients. About 20 percent of welfare recipients worked while enrolled at the college.

For data on employment status by college, see pages 75 - 76.

SELECTED PROGRAM

STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS:

RUNNING START

CONTRACT INTERNATIONAL

DISLOCATED WORKERS

RUNNING START ENROLLMENTS
FALL 1992 THROUGH 1995

The 1990 Legislature created the Running Start program as a part of the "Learning by Choice" law, which was designed to expand educational options for public high school students. The Running Start portion of the law allows qualified eleventh and twelfth grade students to take college level courses at the 32 community and technical colleges. Running Start students earn both high school and college credits for completing courses at the college level. The 1994 legislature expanded the program to include Eastern, Central and Washington State universities. The intention of the legislature was to provide Running Start program access in the local communities served by these universities and where no two-year colleges were available to directly serve students.

The program began statewide in fall 1992 when 2,252 students enrolled at the community and technical colleges. For fall 1995, 6,454 students were enrolled.

Eleventh and twelfth grade students, as defined by the high school and who are qualified for admission, may attend community and technical colleges and three universities free of tuition. However, they must provide their own transportation, books and consumable materials.

Since the 1994-95 academic year, colleges were reimbursed at statewide uniform rates by the K-12 districts whose students participate in Running Start. Colleges received about $75 per credit for academic programs and $96 per credit for vocational programs. K-12 districts retain seven percent of the funds for counseling and other overhead.

While the Running Start program continued to grow, students for fall 1995, as a group, are very similar to previous years in demographic characteristics.

RUNNING START ENROLLMENTS
FALL QUARTERS

	1992	1993	1994	1995
Headcount	2,252	3,682	5,334	6,454
FTE	1,433	2,641	3,775	4,722
% Female	62%	59%	61%	59%
% Students of Color	9%	11%	11%	12%
% Full-Time	57%	66%	66%	69%
% Disabled	1%	2%	2%	1%
% Worked Part-Time	43%	36%	40%	40%
% Worked Full-Time	2%	2%	2%	1%
% in Vocational Courses	16%	23%	21%	20%

For data by college, see page 57.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ENROLLMENTS
FALL 1994 THROUGH 1995

Most international students enroll under a program called Contract International enrollments. This program has been in place for a number of years, but the FTEs are being reported for the first time in 1994-95. Enrollment opportunities for state residents are not diminished as a result of the contract international program. Organizations contract with colleges to provide instruction for international students. These organizations pay the full cost of instruction.

A small number of international students enroll as regular non-resident state supported students. The contract international students are predominately male and enroll full-time.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ENROLLMENTS
FALL QUARTERS

	1994	1995
International Contract		
Headcount	3,166	3,002
FTE	3,073	2,935
% Female	48%	51%
% Full-Time	92%	91%
% in Vocational Courses	41%	42%
State Supported		
International Students	363	432
Total International Students	3,529	3,434

Source: SBCTC MIS SR1101, Contract International Students, SBCTC Data Warehouse.

For data by college, see page 57.

DISLOCATED WORKER ENROLLMENTS
FALL 1993 THROUGH 1995

In 1993, confronting dramatic changes in the structure of Washington's economy, the layoffs of thousands of workers in major industries, and the long-term need for better training programs for Washington citizens, the Legislature and governor enacted a law to significantly expand the state's job retraining efforts on behalf of the thousands of jobless workers who are forced to change careers in order to re-enter the workforce.

The Workforce Employment and Training Act (HB 1988) funded the new training effort by placing a small portion - about one cent of every $100 - of the existing unemployment taxes paid by businesses in a workforce training trust fund. The trust fund supports enrollments at community and technical colleges. **Business taxes were not increased to pay for the new training effort.** The law funds training slots for dislocated natural resource workers.

While the funds earmarked for the natural resources program funded 500 FTE students, colleges used their regular FTE allocation to serve three times as many dislocated timber and fishery workers. In 1995, the colleges served 3,090 (3,124 FTE) unemployed timber workers or their spouses - 500 of these were served with the earmarked dollars.

Funding to support the enrollment of dislocated workers was provided by ESHB 1988 beginning in fall of 1993. Colleges were funded for 5,900 FTEs in 1995-96. Colleges and their Job Service Center and Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) partners provided new services geared to dislocated workers which attracted far more than the funded FTE. In 1995, 6,879 students were served under this program. Twenty-four students enrolled at two colleges, thus the sum by college is reported here as 6,903 headcounts. Separate reports on the first and second year of this new program were published in December 1994 and December 1995.

DISLOCATED WORKER ENROLLMENTS
FALL QUARTERS

	1992	1993	1994	1995
HB 1988 (started in 1993)				
Headcount		2,485	6,544	6,903
FTE		2,187	6,273	6,827
% Female		38%	42%	45%
% Students of Color		18%	18%	18%
% Disabled		4%	4%	5%
% Full-Time		74%	84%	80%
Natural Resource Waivers				
Headcount	941	1,261	3,181	3,090
FTE	866	1,221	3,211	3,124
% Female	23%	30%	32%	36%
% Students of Color	17%	8%	11%	10%
% Disabled	6%	5%	4%	6%
% Full-Time	81%	87%	92%	90%

Source: SBCTC SMIS Database, Foxpro Database files, and Employment Security TRB files.

For data by college, see page 57.

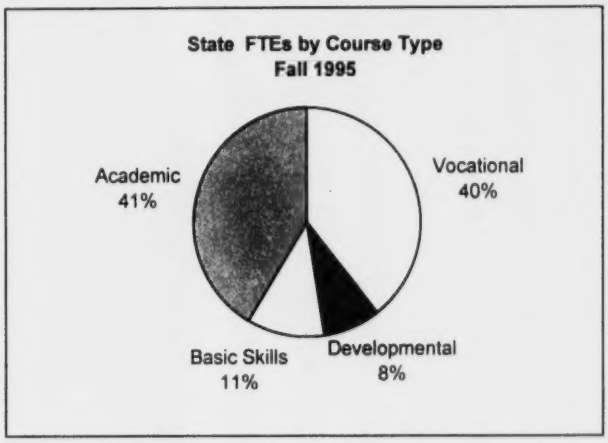
STATE SUPPORTED

COURSE ENROLLMENT

STATE FTES BY ACADEMIC, VOCATIONAL, BASIC SKILLS AND DEVELOPMENTAL FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1995

The community and technical colleges devoted 39 percent of their course effort (as measured by FTEs) to vocational courses, 42 percent to academic courses, 11 percent to basic skills, and 8 percent to developmental courses.

The colleges have been able to increase vocational course offerings as they have been allocated more state funds for servicing dislocated workers. The rate of growth has been different for the other major course areas. Academic FTEs declined. Developmental have increased somewhat. Basic skills grew 27 percent with much of that growth in the past two years in English as a second language courses.



FTES BY ACADEMIC, VOCATIONAL AND BASIC SKILLS/DEVELOPMENTAL STATE SUPPORTED COURSES

	1993	1994	1995
Academic, Transfer & Vocational Support	47,745	47,405	46,197
% Change		-0.7%	-2.5%
Vocational	42,379	42,678	44,060
% Change		0.7%	3.2%
Basic Skills	9,867	10,431	12,551
% Change		5.7%	20.3%
Developmental	8,381	8,467	8,511
% Change		1.0%	0.5%
All State Supported Courses	108,373	108,981	111,319

Source: SR2101, Version 1, Data Express Procedure SR94-6 (College Job Number SR2302J provides similar data).
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. Due to the method of counting FTEs, this report shows 16 more FTE than elsewhere in report.

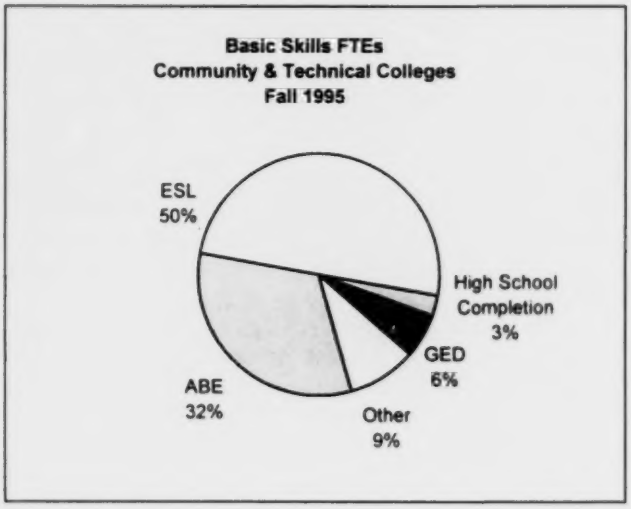
For data by college, see pages 77.

TYPES OF STATE SUPPORTED COURSES OFFERED
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1995

BASIC SKILLS: Pre-college instruction is offered in the five different areas shown in the pie chart. Adult Basic Education (ABE), which serve the needs of adults with low literacy skills grew by 30 percent in the colleges in the past three years.

ESL classes provide training for those with limited English and has grown the most (42 percent) in the colleges in the past three years. Hispanic and Asian immigrants comprise 70 percent of these enrollments.

GED classes prepare students to take the General Education Development (GED) certificate exam. High school completion courses allow adults to complete courses needed to be awarded a high school diploma.



In an effort to better serve the part of the unemployed population with low educational skills, colleges have recently added career exploration courses, thus increasing the FTE in "other" basic skills areas.

About 60 percent of community college basic skills students were enrolled for the purpose of preparing for transfer or workforce training.

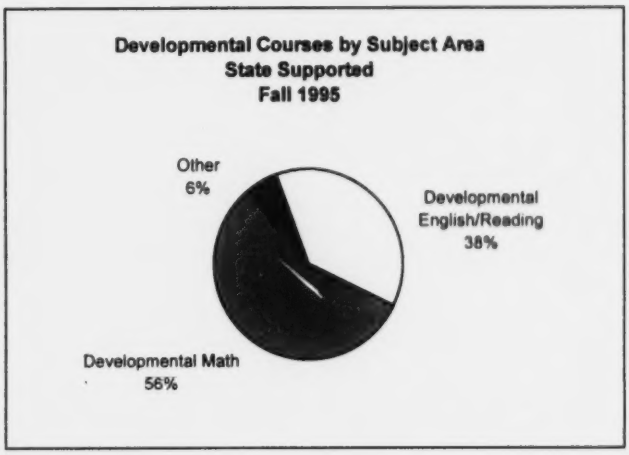
BASIC SKILLS FTES BY MAJOR AREA
STATE SUPPORTED

	1993	1994	1995
ABE	3,945	3,965	4,046
% Change		0.5%	2.1%
GED	422	432	729
% Change		2.5%	68.7%
ESL	4,406	4,800	6,257
% Change		8.9%	30.4%
High School Completion	456	352	370
% Change		-22.9%	5.1%
Other	638	882	1,149
% Change		38.2%	30.3%
TOTAL	9,867	10,431	12,551
% Change		5.7%	20.3%

Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR2106 (College Job Number SR2306J).
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

TYPES OF STATE SUPPORTED COURSES OFFERED
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1995

DEVELOPMENTAL: These courses provide reading, writing, math and study skills for those who need to brush up to successfully complete college-level courses. Developmental studies have grown 2 percent in the past three years.



Developmental math courses have been one of the fastest growing areas at the colleges, growing 5 percent in the past three years. Developmental English classes have grown at a somewhat slower pace at 3 percent in three years.

In the colleges, a total of 25,137 students enrolled in developmental courses in fall 1995. That means 13 percent of all students were enrolled in at least one course in developmental studies. Among students new to the college, one in five (18 percent) enrolled in a developmental course during their first quarter. Students planning to complete a degree were most likely to take developmental courses, with 29 percent taking a developmental course in their first quarter.

Those enrolled in developmental courses tend to be enrolled in college-level instruction in other areas with just 45 percent of their load in developmental studies courses.

DEVELOPMENTAL FTES BY MAJOR AREA
STATE SUPPORTED

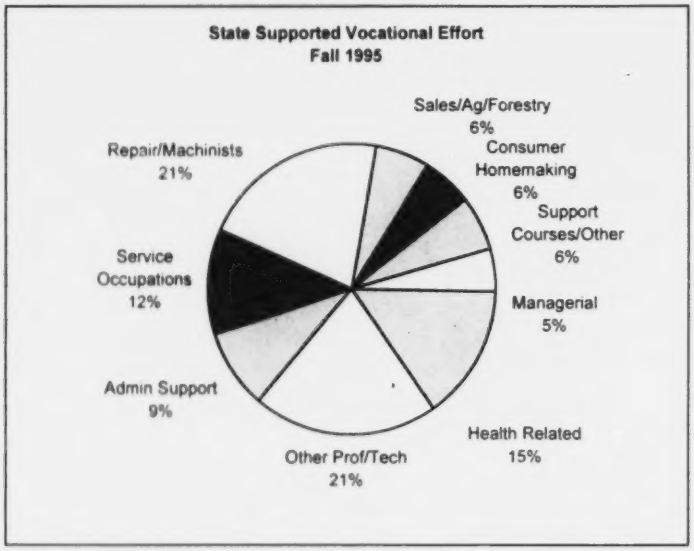
	1993	1994	1995
Developmental English/Reading	3,126	3,193	3,215
% Change		2.2%	0.7%
Developmental Math	4,594	4,787	4,822
% Change		4.2%	0.7%
Other Developmental	661	488	474
% Change		-26.3%	-2.8%
TOTAL	8,381	8,467	8,511
% Change		1.0%	0.5%

Source: SBCTC Student MIS: SR2106 (College Job Number SR2306J).
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

TYPES OF STATE SUPPORTED COURSES OFFERED
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1995

VOCATIONAL: Vocational courses include those offered to train people for jobs, upgrade current job skills, and meet specialized training requirements of employers. Vocational courses also include consumer homemaking classes such as the parent education program, courses that help students explore their career direction and technical math and English courses. About five percent of the faculty teaching vocational education were funded under the Federal Vocational Education Act.

Training courses were offered in all major occupational categories with the largest FTE enrollment in "repair/ machinist" and "other professional/ technical".



VOCATIONAL FTES BY MAJOR AREA
STATE SUPPORTED

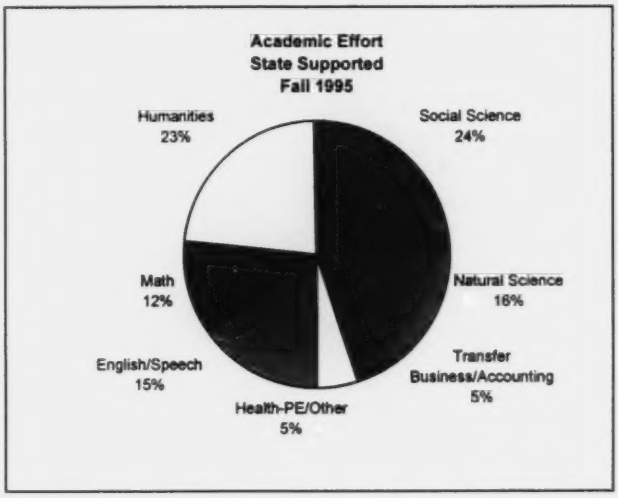
	1993	1994	1995	1993 to 1995 Change Rate
Managerial	1,628	1,865	2,084	28%
Health Related	6,357	6,145	6,546	3%
Other Professional/Technical	8,489	8,796	9,195	8%
Sales	1,693	1,629	1,495	-12%
Agriculture/Forestry	1,052	1,148	1,163	11%
Administrative Support	3,782	3,855	3,945	4%
Service Occupations	5,106	4,644	5,185	2%
Repair/Machinists	9,159	9,282	9,258	1%
Consumer Homemaking, Parent Education	2,637	2,681	2,512	-5%
Support Courses, Other	2,475	2,632	2,677	8%
TOTAL	42,379	42,678	44,060	4%
% Change		0.7%	3.2%	

Source: SBCTC SMIS Database, Data Express Procedure SR94-14VOC. Based on CIP group 01-12.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

TYPES OF STATE SUPPORTED COURSES OFFERED
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1995

ACADEMIC: TRANSFER AND VOCATIONAL SUPPORT: These courses include the English, math, social sciences, humanities and natural science courses taken as part of the vocational and transfer degrees, as well as a limited offering of transferable business courses, courses to assist retired people or those preparing for retirement, and physical education courses.

FTE enrollment has declined in all state supported academic areas as colleges have devoted resources to serving dislocated workers in vocational programs and meeting the need for literacy training.



ACADEMIC FTES BY MAJOR COURSE AREA
STATE SUPPORTED

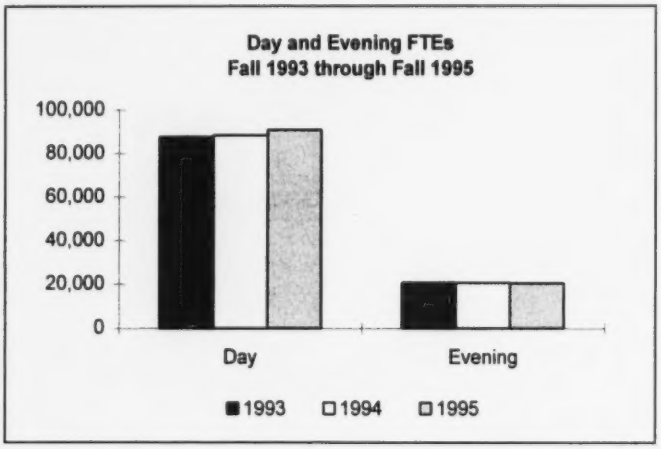
	1993	1994	1995	1993 to 1995 Change Rate
English/Speech	7,002	7,258	6,929	-1%
Math	5,620	5,623	5,438	-3%
Humanities	10,862	10,587	10,649	-2%
Social Science	11,897	11,619	11,200	-6%
Natural Science	7,496	7,536	7,309	-2%
Transfer Business/Accounting	2,549	2,417	2,386	-6%
Health-PE/Other	2,319	2,365	2,287	-1%
TOTAL	47,745	47,405	46,197	-3%
% Change		-0.7%	-2.5%	

Source: SBCTC SMIS Database, Data Express Procedure SR94-14. Based on CIP group 21-27.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. Seattle Vocational Institute included as of 1993, Running Start students included as of 1993, contract international students included as of 1994.

DAY AND EVENING COURSE ENROLLMENTS
FALL 1993 THROUGH 1995

Enrollments in day and evening courses have grown over the past five years, but growth was largest in daytime courses. Some 81 percent of FTEs were generated in daytime classes in fall 1995. The legislative authority to increase enrollment levels allowed community colleges to increase their service in the evening in the past few years; however growth of evening enrollment has not kept pace with growth during the day.

Much of the growth in evening courses has been among full-time students enrolled either at night or combining night and day classes. It is likely that many full-time students enrolled in the evening due to the lack of availability of daytime courses.



STATE SUPPORTED STUDENTS

	1993	1994	1995
Day FTEs	87,671	88,433	90,891
% of Total	80.9%	81.0%	81.2%
Day-On-Campus FTEs	75,365	75,823	77,431
% of Total	69.5%	69.6%	69.6%
Evening FTEs	20,702	20,549	20,412
% of Total	19.1%	19.0%	18.8%

Source: SBCTC Course MIS:SR2101, Version 2, 3, 4.

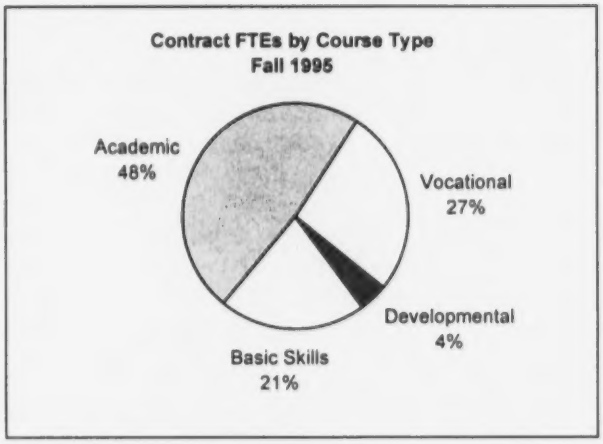
For data on day and evening enrollment by college, see page 79.

CONTRACT SUPPORTED

COURSE ENROLLMENT

CONTRACT FTES BY ACADEMIC, VOCATIONAL, BASIC SKILLS AND DEVELOPMENTAL FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1995

The community and technical colleges devoted 27 percent of their contract course effort (as measured by FTEs) to vocational courses, 48 percent to academic courses, 21 percent to basic skills, and 4 percent to developmental courses. The heavy emphasis on academic courses is largely due to the Running Start and Contract International program.



FTES BY ACADEMIC, VOCATIONAL AND BASIC SKILLS/DEVELOPMENTAL CONTRACT SUPPORTED COURSES

	1993	1994	1995
Academic, Transfer & Vocational Support	4,427	7,406	8,122
% Change		67.3%	9.7%
Vocational	3,327	4,180	4,518
% Change		25.6%	8.1%
Basic Skills	2,660	3,396	3,587
% Change		27.7%	5.6%
Developmental	512	593	708
% Change		15.8%	19.5%
All Contract Supported Courses	10,926	15,575	16,935

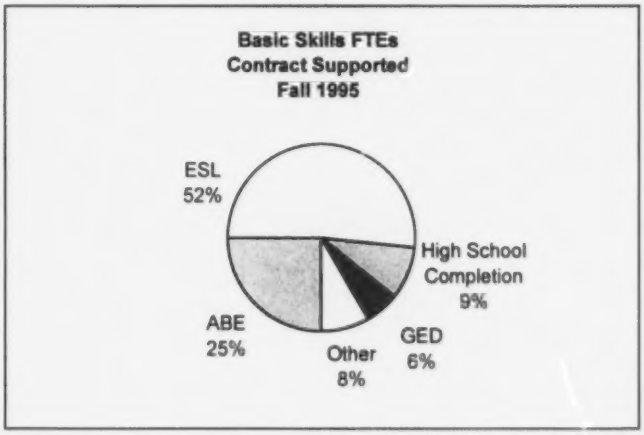
Source: SR2101, Version 1; SR1108, Data Express Procedure SR94-6 (College Job Number SR2302J provides similar data).
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. Contract international students included as of 1994.

For data by college, see page 78.

TYPES OF CONTRACT SUPPORTED COURSES OFFERED
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1995

BASIC SKILLS: About a fifth of the basic skills effort is contract supported. Colleges can opt to report their federally reported basic skill classes as contract supported. They also contract with business and social service agencies to provide ESL or ABE instruction. Much of the contract effort is provided at state or local correction facilities.

DEVELOPMENTAL CLASSES: Less than one in ten developmental classes is offered with contract funds (8 percent). Business and social service agencies contract with the colleges for these developmental classes.



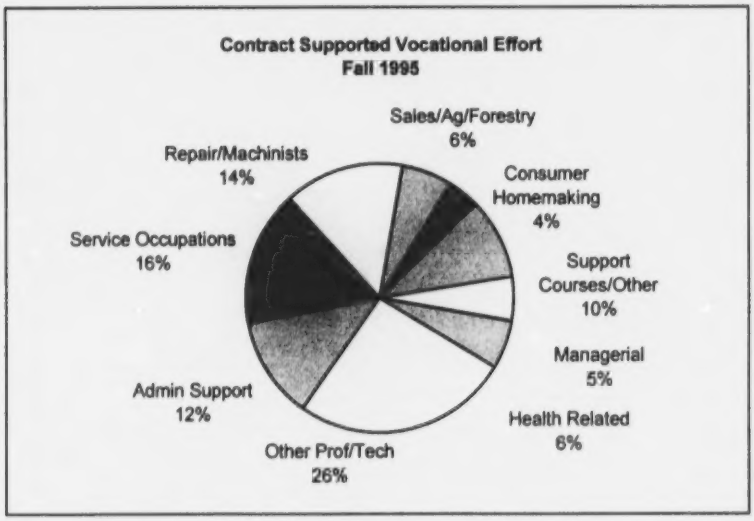
BASIC SKILLS AND DEVELOPMENTAL FTES BY MAJOR AREA
CONTRACT SUPPORTED

	1993	1994	1995	1993 to 1995 Change Rate
Basic Skills				
ABE	548	758	898	64%
GED	304	269	206	-32%
ESL	1,264	1,811	1,856	47%
High School Completion	257	334	333	29%
Other	286	223	295	3%
Basic Skills Total	2,660	3,396	3,587	35%
Developmental				
Developmental English/Reading	186	306	357	92%
Developmental Math	163	190	258	58%
Other Developmental	165	97	94	-43%
Developmental Total	3,174	3,989	4,296	35%

Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1108 (College Job Number SR1308J).
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

TYPES OF CONTRACT SUPPORTED COURSES OFFERED
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1995

VOCATIONAL: Less than 10 percent of all vocational courses were contract funded. Contracts include customized training for various firms and training for the military and at correctional institutions.



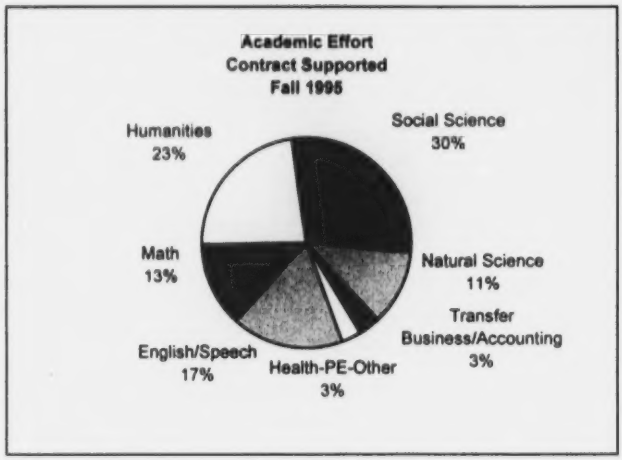
VOCATIONAL FTES BY MAJOR AREA
CONTRACT SUPPORTED

	1993	1994	1995	1993 to 1995 Change Rate
Managerial	182	277	234	29%
Health Related	335	356	267	-20%
Other Professional/Technical	751	935	1,182	57%
Sales	155	229	181	17%
Agriculture/Forestry	32	59	100	213%
Administrative Support	351	539	552	57%
Service Occupations	612	680	740	21%
Repair/Machinists	509	634	652	28%
Consumer Homemaking, Parent Education	153	178	171	12%
Support Courses, Other	238	293	437	84%
TOTAL	3,318	4,180	4,517	36%

Source: SBCTC SMIS Database, Data Express Procedure SR94-14VST. Based on CIP groups 01-12.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. Contract international students included as of 1994.

TYPES OF CONTRACT SUPPORTED COURSES OFFERED
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1995

ACADEMIC TRANSFER AND VOCATIONAL COURSES: About 15 percent of all academic courses were contract funded. Running Start and Contract International enrollments account for substantial contracted academic effort. Industry, the military, and correctional institutions contract for academic classes.



ACADEMIC FTES BY MAJOR COURSE AREA
CONTRACT SUPPORTED

	1993	1994	1995	1993 to 1995 Change Rate
English/Speech	977	1,441	1,398	43%
Math	624	969	1,068	71%
Humanities	788	1,547	1,866	137%
Social Science	1,301	2,080	2,333	79%
Natural Science	509	840	933	83%
Transfer Business/Accounting	109	261	284	161%
Health-PE-Other	118	267	239	102%
TOTAL	4,427	7,406	8,122	83%

Source: SBCTC SMIS Database, Data Express Procedures SR94-14VST. Based on CIP groups 21-27.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. Contract international students included as of 1994.

STAFF

INTRODUCTION TO PERSONNEL
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1995

Community and technical colleges employ more than 15,758 faculty and support staff. This section provides details on the characteristics and level of staffing in the colleges.

NUMBER OF TECHNICAL AND COMMUNITY COLLEGE EMPLOYEES
STATE SUPPORTED HEADCOUNT

	1994	1995	% Change	All Funds 1995
Full-Time Faculty	3,140	3,153	0.4%	3,363
Part-Time Faculty	5,206	5,166	-0.8%	6,912
Classified	3,394	3,433	1.1%	4,148
Exempt Professional	462	530	14.7%	738
Administrative	558	551	-1.3%	597
TOTAL STAFF	12,760	12,833	0.6%	15,758

Community and technical colleges hire a diverse staff, reflecting the diverse population served. While faculty and staff ranks do not mirror the race and ethnic background of students, hiring decisions have resulted in increased diversity. Colleges have also increased the percentage of women represented in administrative, faculty and other professional positions on campus.

STATE SUPPORTED EMPLOYEE DEMOGRAPHICS

	1993	1994	1995
Percent of Staff of Color			
Classified/Support	16.5%	17.1%	17.7%
Administrative/Exempt Professional	15.0%	14.5%	15.6%
Full-Time Faculty	10.0%	10.5%	10.7%
Part-Time Faculty	7.4%	7.3%	7.4%
Employed Workers of Color in Washington State	13%	14%	15%
Percent Female Staff			
Classified/Support	68.0%	67.7%	68.1%
Administrative/Exempt Professional	48.8%	51.0%	53.9%
Full-Time Faculty	44.5%	44.4%	45.4%
Part-Time Faculty	53.5%	53.5%	55.0%
Employed Female Workers in Washington State	45%	NA	NA

Source: SBCTC PMIS database, Data Express PMIS 94-6EX and PMIS 94-6SC, faculty data from SR1160.
Washington: Employment Security Department, Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch, Table 3, Affirmative Action Information.
Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

Colleges employ staff using state funds, moneys from grants, contracts and fees. This report describes primarily state funded employees. Included in this report are three categories of employees:

- **Classified/technical college support staff:** Civil service employees who work under a set of conditions established by the Higher Education Personnel Board and support staff at technical colleges working under conditions established by college-based negotiations.
- **Administrative/Exempt Professional:** All non-teaching staff exempt from the jurisdiction of the Higher Education Personnel Board civil service system or exempt from college support staff negotiations. This includes the top level administrators, program managers and the secretary to the president or chancellor.
- **Faculty:** Faculty whose main assignment is classroom instruction plus counselors and librarians.

TEACHING FACULTY
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1995

Teaching the students in community and technical college state courses required 5,037 full-time equivalent (FTE-F) faculty. One full-time equivalent is a faculty member teaching full-time for the quarter or the combined work of several part-time faculty. A full-time load is defined by each campus and may vary by discipline. Community and technical college faculty FTE-F in state courses grew by 1 percent over last year, compared with the 2 percent growth in FTE students.

State budget cuts resulted in increased use of part-time faculty. Colleges can stretch limited funding to serve more students by hiring part-time rather than full-time faculty. In fall 1995, 54 percent of state supported college instruction was provided by full-time faculty compared to 56 percent three years ago. Contract instruction was 72 percent part-time.

FALL TEACHING FACULTY (FTE-F)

	1993	1994	1995
State Supported			
Full-Time			
Teaching Faculty	2,645	2,733	2,713
% Full-Time	56%	55%	54%
Part-Time & Moonlight Teaching Faculty	2,082	2,182	2,225
Part-Time	1,814	1,962	2,000
Moonlight	192	219	225
Volunteer Faculty	76	85	99
Total Teaching Faculty	4,727	5,000	5,037
% Change		5.8%	0.7%
Counselors/Librarians/ Release Time	254	258	257
Contract Supported			
Full-Time			
Teaching Faculty	116	136	126
% Full-Time	28%	30%	28%
Part-Time & Moonlight Teaching Faculty	270	285	289
Part-Time	261	277	275
Moonlight	9	9	14
Volunteer Faculty	30	31	29
Total Teaching Faculty	417	453	443
% Change		8.7%	-2.0%
Counselors/Librarians/ Release Time	63	72	79

Source: SBCTC Course MIS:SR2102, Version 1 (College Job Number SR2302J). Non-Teaching Faculty: SBCTC PMIS Database, Data Express Procedures PMIS94-5XR (release time), PMIS94-5EX, PMIS94-5RP (counselors and librarians).
Note: Part-time includes "contracted out" faculty. Totals may not add due to rounding.

For faculty FTE data by college, see page 82.

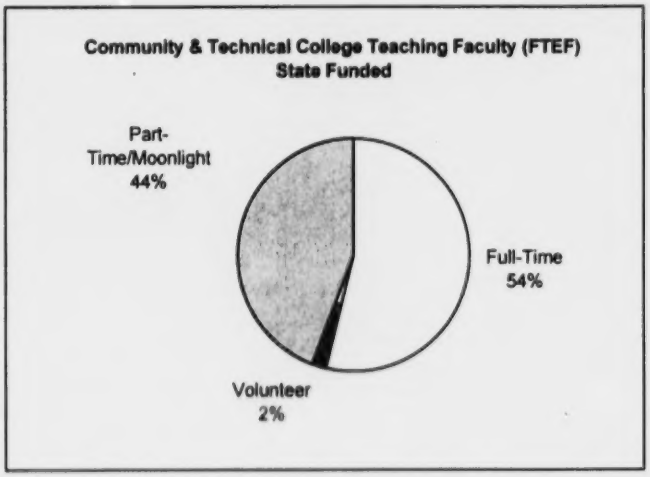
TEACHING FACULTY BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1995

In addition to the faculty in the classroom, about 257 FTE faculty are counselors, librarians, or on release time from teaching responsibilities for assessment, curriculum development or student services functions.

Part-time faculty FTE-F has grown more rapidly than full-time faculty over the past three years resulting in a decline in the full-time ratio for state supported courses.

Fifty-four (54) percent of state-supported instruction in community and technical colleges was done by full-time faculty under their full-time contract, 4 percent by those same faculty on moonlight contracts, and 40 percent by faculty teaching on part-time contracts.

The largest growth in faculty was in basic skills and developmental courses where full-time faculty grew 10 percent and part-time faculty 20 percent since fall 1993. In all areas part-time faculty growth outstripped the growth of full-time faculty. The part-time and full-time mix of faculty varied significantly depending on course area. The majority of instruction in basic skills and developmental courses was done by part-time faculty. In basic skills/developmental courses 36 percent of the instruction was provided by full-time faculty.



STATE SUPPORTED FTE-F BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY COURSE AREA

	1993 FTEF	1993 % of Total	1994 FTEF	1994 % of Total	1995 FTEF	1995 % of Total
Academic, Transfer and Vocational Support						
Full-Time	1,098	59%	1,145	57%	1,124	56%
Part-Time	673	36%	731	37%	768	38%
Moonlight	99	5%	119	6%	120	6%
Vocational						
Full-Time	1,320	61%	1,350	60%	1,339	60%
Part-Time	781	36%	818	36%	800	36%
Moonlight	77	4%	82	4%	87	4%
Basic Skills/Developmental						
Full-Time	227	38%	238	35%	250	36%
Part-Time	361	60%	414	62%	432	62%
Moonlight	16	3%	18	3%	18	3%

Source: SBCTC Course MIS:SR2102, Version 1 (College Job Number SR2302J).
Note: Totals may not add to 100 percent due to rounding. Excludes 99 FTE volunteer faculty. Part-time includes "contracted out."

TEACHING FACULTY DEMOGRAPHICS
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1995

Teaching faculty have become increasingly diverse in terms of race and ethnic background over the past few years as colleges have implemented programs to recruit more faculty of color. The number of faculty of color has grown 8 percent in three years. Despite these increases, the growth rate for faculty of color has been much slower than the growth rate for students of color. There is greater diversity in the full-time faculty ranks than among those teaching on a part-time basis.

Faculty in Washington colleges are much less racially diverse than faculty in two-year colleges nationwide. In 1992-93, 18% of the faculty in two year colleges nationwide were faculty of color.

The percent of the full-time faculty who are female has been growing. In fall 1995, 52 percent of all faculty (headcount) were female. Part-time faculty were 55 percent female compared to 45 percent female among the full-time faculty. The number of full-time women faculty has grown by 6 percent in three years.

TEACHING FACULTY (HEADCOUNT)
STATE SUPPORTED COURSES

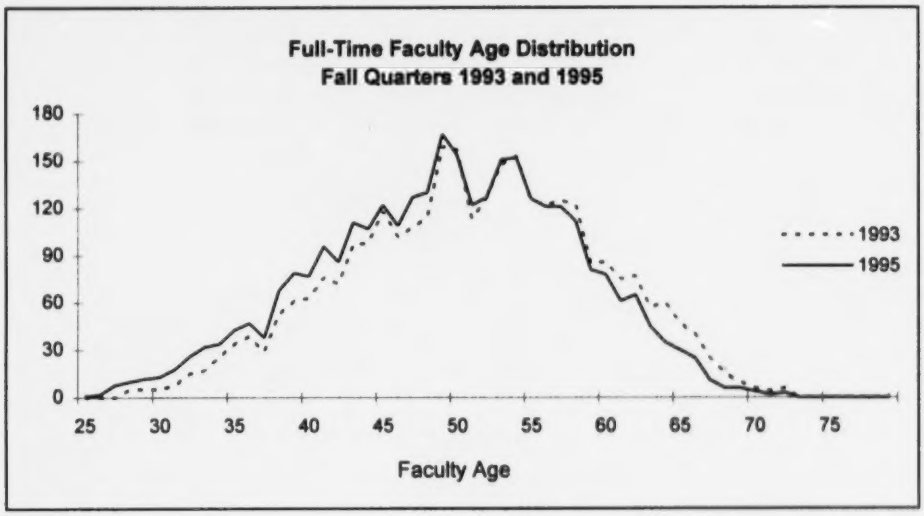
	1993	1994	1995
Full-Time			
Asian/Pacific Islander	106	125	122
African American	89	83	88
Native American	44	51	59
Hispanic	87	94	92
Of Color	326	353	361
% of Color	10.0%	10.5%	10.7%
White	2,936	3,024	3,023
Total Reporting	3,262	3,377	3,384
Not Reporting Race	0	0	0
Part-Time			
Asian/Pacific Islander	145	150	153
African American	83	93	100
Native American	59	53	49
Hispanic	124	133	133
Of Color	411	429	435
% of Color	7.4%	7.3%	7.4%
White	5,112	5,411	5,417
Total Reporting	5,523	5,840	5,852
Not Reporting Race	52	51	56
Full-Time			
Number Female	1,452	1,500	1,537
% Female	44.5%	44.4%	45.4%
Part-Time			
Number Female	2,991	3,153	3,252
% Female	53.7%	53.5%	55.0%
TOTAL			
Number Female	4,443	4,653	4,789
% Female	50.3%	50.2%	51.5%

Source: SBCTC SMIS SR1160.

For faculty demographics by college, see pages 83 - 84.

TEACHING FACULTY DEMOGRAPHICS
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1995

Age: As older faculty retire, they are replaced by new, younger faculty. As a result, the age profile of the faculty has shifted over the last three years. The full-time faculty in fall 1995 had a median age of 50 compared to a median age of 51 in fall 1993.



FACULTY AGE DISTRIBUTION
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL QUARTERS

Age	1993	1994	1995
Under 20	10	28	33
30-39	287	344	398
40-49	1,008	1,090	1,133
50-59	1,278	1,290	1,269
60-69	492	426	362
70-79	17	15	9
Median Age	51.0	50.0	50.0

Source: SBCTC PMIS Database, Data Express Procedure PMIS-96IEX.

CLASSIFIED STAFF FTES
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1995

Classified staff provide the record keeping, communication, maintenance, custodial and other general support functions for the colleges. Recent statutory changes regarding eligibility to be exempted from the classified staff system have resulted in some FTE staff switches to administrative/exempt employees. The slight decline in classified FTE over the past three years is due to this shift.

Most classified staff are hired on a full-time basis with 96 percent full-time in fall 1995. Colleges also hire hourly employees on a part-time basis to meet peak workload demands, such as registration time. Hourly employees and student workers are not included in these classified employee FTEs.

CLASSIFIED FTE STAFF

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	1993 FTES	1994 FTES	1995 FTES
Full-Time	3,113	3,024	3,118
Part-Time	198	193	127
TOTAL	3,311	3,217	3,245
% Change		-2.8%	0.9%

PROGRAM AREA	1993	1994	1995
01 Instruction	567	581	576
04 Primary Support (academic computing, academic administration)	219	212	226
05 Libraries	199	195	199
06 Student Services	686	686	691
08 Institutional Support (administrative functions)	708	656	664
09 Plant Operations	749	747	741
Other Including CTC and SBCTC*	182	141	148
TOTAL FTES CLASSIFIED STAFF	3,311	3,217	3,245
% Change		-2.9%	0.9%

Source: SBCTC PMIS Database, Data Express Procedure PMIS-12CES and PMIS-12SUM.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

* CTC: Communications Technology Center; SBCTC: State Board for Community and Technical Colleges

For data by college, see page 85.

ADMINISTRATIVE/EXEMPT PROFESSIONAL FTES
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1995

Recent statutory changes regarding eligibility to be exempted from the classified staff system have resulted in switching of some staff from the classified counts to the exempt counts. Additionally, a new coding system implemented in fall 1994 allows differentiation of administrators from other professional staff who are exempted from the classified civil service rules.

The number of administrative/exempt professional FTEs varies from college to college as a result of differences in size and organizational structure. Some colleges place functions such as grants and contracts, physical plant, media services, institutional research and planning under the direction of exempt professional staff. At other colleges these functions are performed by classified staff.

In addition, the assignment of faculty chairs differs among the colleges. For example, business education is directed by administrative staff members at some colleges, but that function is divided among several program chairs (faculty) at other colleges.

ADMINISTRATIVE/EXEMPT PROFESSIONAL FTES

	Administative		Exempt Professional		Total FTEs	
EMPLOYMENT STATUS	**1994**	**1995**	**1994**	**1995**	**1994**	**1995**
Full-Time	548	527	410	451	958	978
Part-Time	6	5	26	18	32	23
TOTAL	554	532	436	469	990	1,001
% Change		-4.0%		7.6%		1.1%

	Administative		Exempt Professional		Total FTEs	
PROGRAM AREA	**1994**	**1995**	**1994**	**1995**	**1994**	**1995**
01 Instruction	78	71	78	74	156	145
04 Primary Support (Academic Admin/Computing)	94	92	25	28	119	120
05 Libraries	19	23	11	9	30	32
06 Student Services	132	118	79	92	211	210
08 Institutional Support (administrative functions)	198	196	168	179	366	375
09 Plant Operations	23	20	18	19	41	40
Other Including CTC and SBCTC	10	11	57	68	67	79
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE/EXEMPT **PROFESSIONAL FTES**	554	532	436	469	990	1,001

Source: SBCTC PMIS Database. Data Express Procedures: PMIS-12EES and PMIS-12EXE.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

For data by college, see page 86.

BY COLLEGE

FTES BY FUNDING SOURCE BY COLLEGE
COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES
FALL 1995

	State Including Natural Resource Waivers and HB 1988	Excess State	Contract	Subtotal	Student Funded	Grand Total FTEs
1 Peninsula	1,421	20	493	1,934	18	1,953
2 Grays Harbor	1,683		113	1,795	33	1,828
3 Olympic	3,775		143	3,918	25	3,943
4 Skagit Valley	2,905	368	543	3,816	44	3,860
5 Everett	3,931		265	4,195	60	4,339
6 District						
Seattle Central	4,903		1,209	6,112	43	6,155
Seattle North	3,679		361	4,041	29	4,070
Seattle South	3,389		423	3,812	41	3,853
Seattle Voc Institute	271		0	271	0	271
7 Shoreline	4,622		474	5,096	63	5,159
8 Bellevue	5,803		1,004	6,807	723	7,530
9 Highline	5,026		143	5,169	84	5,253
10 Green River	4,691	134	590	5,415	131	5,546
11 Pierce	4,505		2,496	7,001	252	7,253
12 Centralia	1,766		428	2,194	32	2,226
13 Lower Columbia	2,153		141	2,294	32	2,327
14 Clark	4,850	300	357	5,507	445	5,952
15 Wenatchee Valley	1,925		260	2,185	54	2,239
16 Yakima Valley	3,231		414	3,645	0	3,645
17 District						
Spokane	5,167		234	5,401	47	5,448
Spokane Falls	6,476		1,092	7,568	283	7,851
18 Big Bend	1,258		390	1,649	27	1,675
19 Columbia Basin	3,767		449	4,216	2	4,218
20 Walla Walla	2,346		965	3,311	53	3,365
21 Whatcom	1,574	462	382	2,418	94	2,513
22 Tacoma	3,803		475	4,277	167	4,445
23 Edmonds	3,710	830	1,488	6,028	437	6,466
24 So Puget Sound	2,614		276	2,891	49	2,940
25 Bellingham	1,336		51	1,386	0	1,386
26 Lake Washington	2,152		216	2,369	85	2,454
27 Renton	3,325		598	3,923	30	3,952
28 Bates	3,702		345	4,047	35	4,047
29 Clover Park	3,429		117	3,546	16	3,562
SYSTEM TOTAL FTES	109,188	2,115	16,935	128,238	3,435	131,673

Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR2101, Version 1; SR3101, Version 9I.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. State includes Natural Resource Waivers and Workforce Training Trust Fund FTEs (HB 1988). Contract includes Running Start and contract international FTEs.

CHANGE IN STATE FTES
COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES
FALL 1994 TO FALL 1995

	State Allocated				Excess Enrollment			
	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	Change	% Change	Fall 1994	Fall 1995	Change	% Change
1 Peninsula	1,493	1,421	-72	-4.8%		20	20	--
2 Grays Harbor	1,545	1,683	138	8.9%	209		-209	-100.0%
3 Olympic	3,420	3,775	355	10.4%	300		-300	-100.0%
4 Skagit Valley	2,955	2,905	-50	-1.7%	421	368	-53	-12.6%
5 Everett	4,002	3,931	-71	-1.8%				
6 District								
Seattle Central	4,827	4,903	77	1.6%	70		-70	-100.0%
Seattle North	3,861	3,679	-181	-4.7%				
Seattle South	3,387	3,389	2	0.0%				
Seattle Voc Institute	314	271	-43	-13.6%				
7 Shoreline	4,631	4,622	-9	-0.2%	172		-172	-100.0%
8 Bellevue	5,548	5,803	256	4.6%	157		-157	-100.0%
9 Highline	4,733	5,026	293	6.2%				
10 Green River	4,513	4,691	178	3.9%	284	134	-150	-52.7%
11 Pierce	4,395	4,505	110	2.5%				
12 Centralia	1,825	1,766	-59	-3.3%				
13 Lower Columbia	2,184	2,153	-30	-1.4%	100		-100	-100.0%
14 Clark	4,813	4,850	37	0.8%	300	300	0	0.0%
15 Wenatchee Valley	2,001	1,925	-76	-3.8%				
16 Yakima Valley	3,292	3,231	-61	-1.8%				
17 District								
Spokane	5,169	5,167	-2	0.0%				
Spokane Falls	6,331	6,476	146	2.3%				
18 Big Bend	1,259	1,258	0	0.0%				
19 Columbia Basin	3,792	3,767	-25	-0.7%				
20 Walla Walla	2,260	2,346	86	3.8%	50		-50	-100.0%
21 Whatcom	1,523	1,574	51	3.3%	451	462	12	2.6%
22 Tacoma	3,481	3,803	322	9.2%				
23 Edmonds	3,742	3,710	-32	-0.9%	916	830	-86	-9.4%
24 So Puget Sound	2,581	2,614	34	1.3%				
25 Bellingham	1,124	1,336	211	18.8%				
26 Lake Washington	1,910	2,152	242	12.7%				
27 Renton	2,587	3,325	738	28.5%				
28 Bates	3,164	3,702	538	17.0%				
29 Clover Park	2,890	3,429	539	18.6%				
SYSTEM TOTAL FTES	105,550	109,188	3,638	3.4%	3,431	2,115	-1,316	-38.4%

Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR2101, Version 1; Excess Enrollment: SR3101, Version 9I.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. State allocated includes Natural Resource Waivers and Workforce Training Trust Fund FTEs (HB 1988).

SELECTED FTE ENROLLMENTS
FALL 1995

	Contract International (Contract)	Running Start (Contract)	Dislocated Natural Resource Workers (State)	ESHB 1988 Workforce Training Trust Fund (State)	Unemployment Insurance Beneficiaries (State)
1 Peninsula	22	170	319	113	402
2 Grays Harbor	1	73	339	393	470
3 Olympic	0	139	49	236	580
4 Skagit Valley	96	235	224	243	619
5 Everett	0	225	282	360	679
6 District					
Seattle Central	357	176	21	125	638
Seattle North	188	78	53	198	549
Seattle South	142	56	47	265	699
Seattle Voc Institute	0	0	2	35	46
7 Shoreline	308	127	77	182	499
8 Bellevue	368	216	52	124	600
9 Highline	0	98	30	240	578
10 Green River	212	196	54	390	668
11 Pierce	71	227	12	199	595
12 Centralia	26	108	106	155	280
13 Lower Columbia	13	120	86	48	246
14 Clark	62	234	85	168	388
15 Wenatchee Valley	8	120	73	119	335
16 Yakima Valley	65	137	122	207	593
17 District					
Spokane	53	109	149	251	845
Spokane Falls	77	269	41	150	537
18 Big Bend	56	121	6	36	172
19 Columbia Basin	13	204	7	261	633
20 Walla Walla	102	161	31	133	259
21 Whatcom	61	253	28	49	245
22 Tacoma	176	138	23	229	528
23 Edmonds	431	204	212	369	648
24 So Puget Sound	27	204	92	159	424
25 Bellingham	--	63	102	90	293
26 Lake Washington	--	0	107	176	404
27 Renton	--	50	79	367	787
28 Bates	--	130	118	365	768
29 Clover Park	--	80	97	394	774
SYSTEM TOTAL FTES	2,935	4,722	3,124	6,827	16,781

Source: Contract International Students SBCTC SMIS, Data Warehouse; Running Start SBCTC SR3105; Dislocated Natural Resource Workers SBCTC SMIS Database, Data Express Procedures SR92-7XXX and SR92-4XXX; ESHB 1988 SBCTC SMIS Database, Foxpro Database WFTFA94.DBF; Unemployment Insurance Beneficiaries SBCTC UI Beneficiary file.
Note: "Contract International" students are a subset of all international students. See page 68 for a count of all international students by college. Bates, Clover Park, and Lake Washington also offer Alternative High School programs for area students as a regular part of their contract effort. The Alternative High School counts are excluded from this table.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

STUDENT HEADCOUNT BY COLLEGE AND FUNDING SOURCE
FALL 1995

	State Including Excess Natural Resource Waivers and HB 1988	Contract Including Running Start & Contract International	Subtotal	Student Funded	Grand Total Headcount
1 Peninsula	2,503	836	3,339	241	3,580
2 Grays Harbor	2,241	170	2,411	382	2,793
3 Olympic	5,891	240	6,131	573	6,704
4 Skagit Valley	5,114	1,004	6,118	582	6,700
5 Everett	6,547	318	6,865	922	7,787
6 District					
Seattle Central	7,360	1,807	9,167	1,166	10,333
Seattle North	6,281	397	6,678	1,521	8,199
Seattle South	4,803	503	5,306	400	5,706
Seattle Voc Institute	301	1	302	0	302
7 Shoreline	6,473	844	7,317	835	8,152
8 Bellevue	9,129	1,593	10,722	4,657	15,379
9 Highline	7,066	183	7,249	1,648	8,897
10 Green River	6,685	667	7,352	1,305	8,657
11 Pierce	6,180	4,200	10,380	2,181	12,561
12 Centralia	2,726	497	3,223	346	3,569
13 Lower Columbia	3,210	207	3,417	489	3,906
14 Clark	8,678	673	9,351	1,278	10,629
15 Wenatchee Valley	2,597	625	3,222	428	3,650
16 Yakima Valley	4,856	739	5,595	102	5,697
17 District					
Spokane	5,806	242	6,048	740	6,788
Spokane Falls	8,491	2,400	10,891	4,225	15,116
18 Big Bend	1,893	670	2,563	413	2,976
19 Columbia Basin	5,600	799	6,399	33	6,432
20 Walla Walla	3,246	1,799	5,045	646	5,691
21 Whatcom	3,249	605	3,854	1,174	5,028
22 Tacoma	4,922	721	5,643	2,230	7,873
23 Edmonds	7,293	2,491	9,784	986	10,770
24 So. Puget Sound	4,123	461	4,584	517	5,101
25 Bellingham	3,767	46	3,813	0	3,813
26 Lake Washington	3,357	211	3,568	970	4,538
27 Renton	5,744	483	6,227	518	6,745
28 Bates	5,739	527	6,266	506	6,772
29 Clover Park	7,419	113	7,532	174	7,706
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	169,290	27,072	196,362	32,188	228,550

Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1101, Version 1 (College Job Number SR1301J provides identical data).

SELECTED HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENTS
FALL 1995

	Contract International (Contract)	Running Start (Contract)	Dislocated Natural Resource Workers (State)	HB 1988 Workforce Training Trust Fund (State)	Unemployment Insurance Beneficiaries (State)
1 Peninsula	24	200	329	113	485
2 Grays Harbor	2	107	363	417	552
3 Olympic	0	163	58	269	803
4 Skagit Valley	109	344	218	231	807
5 Everett	0	290	292	369	888
6 District					
Seattle Central	410	244	23	156	943
Seattle North	179	109	60	219	804
Seattle South	138	72	44	259	1,003
Seattle Voc Institute	0	0	1	26	43
7 Shoreline	298	176	79	195	645
8 Bellevue	369	280	56	146	889
9 Highline	0	129	32	239	750
10 Green River	203	276	55	404	840
11 Pierce	79	346	14	235	834
12 Centralia	28	137	103	147	354
13 Lower Columbia	13	173	97	52	338
14 Clark	65	413	94	206	635
15 Wenatchee Valley	10	170	72	108	480
16 Yakima Valley	59	206	130	222	932
17 District					
Spokane	63	134	124	283	1,009
Spokane Falls	85	378	40	161	639
18 Big Bend	52	152	5	39	248
19 Columbia Basin	12	264	8	322	985
20 Walla Walla	111	245	26	123	307
21 Whatcom	67	410	34	72	397
22 Tacoma	170	183	24	262	666
23 Edmonds	427	285	236	407	907
24 So Puget Sound	29	329	102	184	616
25 Bellingham	0	51	70	77	651
26 Lake Washington	0	0	87	153	472
27 Renton	0	44	61	268	1,383
28 Bates	0	83	86	256	1,035
29 Clover Park	0	61	67	283	936
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	3,002	6,454	3,090	6,903	23,276

Source: Contract International Students SBCTC SR1101, Version CI; Running Start SBCTC SR3105; Dislocated Natural Resource Workers SBCTC SMIS Database, Data Express Procedures SR92-7XXX and SR92-4XXX (Foxpro Database, FA94TIMB.DBF); ESHB 1988 SBCTC SMIS Database, Foxpro Database WFTFA94.DBF; Unemployment Insurance Beneficiaries SBCTC UI Beneficiary file.
Note: "Contract International" students are a subset of all international students. See page 68 for a count of all international students by college. Bates, Clover Park, and Lake Washington also offer Alternative High School programs for area students as a regular part of their contract effort. The Alternative High School counts are excluded from this table.

NEW AND RETURNING STUDENTS
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1995

	New Students				Returning Students			
	New to College	New Transfer	Total New	% of Total	From Spring*	From Before**	Total Returning	% of Total
1 Peninsula	601	77	678	27.1%	1,164	661	1,825	72.9%
2 Grays Harbor	507	78	585	26.1%	1,194	462	1,656	73.9%
3 Olympic	1,416	278	1,694	28.8%	3,251	946	4,197	71.2%
4 Skagit	1,099	236	1,335	26.1%	2,899	880	3,779	73.9%
5 Everett	1,380	339	1,719	26.3%	3,957	871	4,828	73.7%
6 District								
Seattle Central	1,201	820	2,021	27.5%	4,349	990	5,339	72.5%
Seattle North	688	1,087	1,775	28.3%	3,511	995	4,506	71.7%
Seattle South	953	474	1,427	29.7%	2,749	627	3,376	70.3%
Seattle Voc Institute	120	0	120	39.9%	158	23	181	60.1%
7 Shoreline	1,204	956	2,160	33.4%	3,607	706	4,313	66.6%
8 Bellevue	964	608	1,572	17.2%	6,442	1,115	7,557	82.8%
9 Highline	1,838	98	1,936	27.4%	4,269	861	5,130	72.6%
10 Green River	1,440	627	2,067	30.9%	3,814	804	4,618	69.1%
11 Pierce	1,401	392	1,793	29.0%	3,493	894	4,387	71.0%
12 Centralia	697	105	802	29.4%	1,330	594	1,924	70.6%
13 Lower Columbia	808	87	895	27.9%	1,623	692	2,315	72.1%
14 Clark	2,046	342	2,388	27.5%	4,764	1,526	6,290	72.5%
15 Wenatchee Valley	663	158	821	31.6%	1,224	552	1,776	68.4%
16 Yakima Valley	1,325	213	1,538	31.7%	2,416	902	3,318	68.3%
17 District								
Spokane	1,214	552	1,766	30.4%	3,212	828	4,040	69.6%
Spokane Falls	1,788	628	2,416	28.5%	4,557	1,518	6,075	71.5%
18 Big Bend	491	150	641	33.9%	936	316	1,252	66.1%
19 Columbia Basin	1,242	229	1,471	26.3%	3,161	968	4,129	73.7%
20 Walla Walla	802	140	942	29.0%	1,649	655	2,304	71.0%
21 Whatcom	644	412	1,056	32.5%	1,718	475	2,193	67.5%
22 Tacoma	1,037	481	1,518	30.8%	2,714	690	3,404	69.2%
23 Edmonds	1,357	771	2,128	29.2%	4,357	808	5,165	70.8%
24 South Puget Sound	746	457	1,203	29.2%	2,399	521	2,920	70.8%
25 Bellingham	1,156	683	1,839	48.8%	1,102	826	1,928	51.2%
26 Lake Washington	1,142	18	1,160	34.6%	1,880	317	2,197	65.4%
27 Renton	2,138	640	2,778	48.4%	2,245	721	2,966	51.6%
28 Bates	2,621	203	2,824	49.2%	2,436	479	2,915	50.8%
29 Clover Park	3,852	165	4,017	54.1%	2,673	729	3,402	45.9%
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	40,581	12,504	53,085	33.5%	91,253	24,952	131,646	66.5%

Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR3110.

* Includes students returning from summer as well.

** Also known as "stop-out" or "stop-by" students.

FTES BY PURPOSE FOR ATTENDING
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1995

	Workforce Training	Transfer	Basic Skills as Final Goal	Home and Family Life/ Other/Not Specified	Total FTEs
1 Peninsula	882	389	31	139	1,441
2 Grays Harbor	888	571	0	224	1,683
3 Olympic	1,619	1,771	118	266	3,774
4 Skagit	1,476	1,389	138	270	3,273
5 Everett	1,738	1,658	166	368	3,930
6 District					
Seattle Central	1,755	2,473	207	468	4,903
Seattle North	1,455	1,945	60	219	3,679
Seattle South	2,190	722	120	356	3,388
Seattle Voc Institute	197	27	15	33	271
7 Shoreline	1,656	2,546	34	386	4,622
8 Bellevue	1,628	3,656	185	334	5,803
9 Highline	1,770	2,302	64	891	5,026
10 Green River	2,633	1,797	91	304	4,824
11 Pierce	1,465	2,617	181	242	4,505
12 Centralia	736	707	56	266	1,766
13 Lower Columbia	1,097	750	94	212	2,153
14 Clark	2,117	2,282	331	419	5,149
15 Wenatchee Valley	906	876	70	73	1,925
16 Yakima Valley	1,691	1,411	35	94	3,232
17 District					
Spokane	3,621	1,460	1	85	5,167
Spokane Falls	1,801	3,076	865	734	6,476
18 Big Bend	526	603	31	98	1,258
19 Columbia Basin	1,861	1,339	244	322	3,767
20 Walla Walla	1,124	949	161	114	2,347
21 Whatcom	526	1,340	87	83	2,036
22 Tacoma	1,360	1,946	242	255	3,803
23 Edmonds	1,747	2,179	140	473	4,539
24 South Puget Sound	1,162	1,282	49	122	2,614
25 Bellingham	1,105	24	24	182	1,335
26 Lake Washington	1,887	18	11	236	2,152
27 Renton	2,880	108	110	226	3,325
28 Bates	3,094	28	31	550	3,703
29 Clover Park	3,277	5	0	147	3,429
SYSTEM TOTAL FTES	53,869	44,244	3,993	9,191	111,297
% of Total	48%	40%	4%	8%	

Source: SBCTC SMIS Database, Data Express Procedure SR94-8HDST.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

FTES BY PURPOSE FOR ATTENDING
STATE AND CONTRACT SUPPORTED
FALL 1995

	Workforce Training	Transfer	Basic Skills as Terminal Goal	Home and Family Life/ Other/Not Specified	Total FTEs
1 Peninsula	931	475	31	496	1,934
2 Grays Harbor	896	643	0	257	1,795
3 Olympic	1,636	1,888	118	276	3,918
4 Skagit Valley	1,636	1,641	172	368	3,816
5 Everett	1,772	1,837	167	419	4,195
6 District					
Seattle Central	2,176	2,920	240	776	6,112
Seattle North	1,534	2,206	62	238	4,040
Seattle South	2,394	867	127	423	3,811
Seattle Voc Institute	197	27	15	33	271
7 Shoreline	1,771	2,876	34	414	5,096
8 Bellevue	1,879	4,085	185	657	6,806
9 Highline	1,792	2,368	64	945	5,169
10 Green River	2,836	2,123	109	346	5,414
11 Pierce	2,443	3,848	205	505	7,001
12 Centralia	861	800	62	476	2,200
13 Lower Columbia	1,104	878	94	219	2,295
14 Clark	2,216	2,451	346	493	5,506
15 Wenatchee Valley	984	996	106	99	2,185
16 Yakima Valley	1,915	1,570	47	114	3,646
17 District					
Spokane	3,706	1,595	1	97	5,400
Spokane Falls	2,060	3,376	880	1,251	7,567
18 Big Bend	580	740	45	283	1,647
19 Columbia Basin	1,979	1,447	374	416	4,216
20 Walla Walla	1,506	1,136	289	385	3,315
21 Whatcom	555	1,657	103	104	2,419
22 Tacoma	1,504	2,177	264	333	4,277
23 Edmonds	2,150	2,790	199	887	6,026
24 South Puget Sound	1,193	1,491	74	133	2,891
25 Bellingham	1,144	25	24	186	1,379
26 Lake Washington	2,120	18	11	249	2,400
27 Renton	3,195	140	261	330	3,927
28 Bates	3,339	33	31	658	4,061
29 Clover Park	3,407	5	0	154	3,566
SYSTEM TOTAL FTES	59,411	51,128	4,740	13,020	128,299

Source: SBCTC SMIS Database, Data Express Procedure SR94-8FTE.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME STATUS
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1995

	---- Full-Time ----			---- Part-Time ----		
	Headcount	FTEs	% of College FTEs	Headcount	FTEs	% of College FTEs
1 Peninsula	1,224	1,170	81%	1,279	271	19%
2 Grays Harbor	1,534	1,469	87%	707	213	13%
3 Olympic	3,157	2,912	77%	2,734	863	23%
4 Skagit	2,703	2,599	79%	2,411	674	21%
5 Everett	3,326	3,086	79%	3,221	845	21%
6 District						
Seattle Central	4,276	3,924	80%	3,084	980	20%
Seattle North	2,851	2,682	73%	3,430	997	27%
Seattle South	2,661	2,703	80%	2,142	686	20%
Seattle Voc Institute	101	158	56%	200	125	44%
7 Shoreline	4,028	3,903	84%	2,445	719	16%
8 Bellevue	5,151	4,593	79%	3,978	1,211	21%
9 Highline	4,363	4,260	85%	2,703	767	15%
10 Green River	4,124	4,027	83%	2,561	798	17%
11 Pierce	4,200	3,833	85%	1,980	672	15%
12 Centralia	1,466	1,440	82%	1,260	326	18%
13 Lower Columbia	1,829	1,779	83%	1,381	374	17%
14 Clark	4,230	3,814	74%	4,448	1,335	26%
15 Wenatchee Valley	1,678	1,663	86%	919	262	14%
16 Yakima Valley	2,957	2,761	85%	1,899	470	15%
17 District						
Spokane	4,463	4,736	92%	1,343	431	8%
Spokane Falls	5,701	5,724	88%	2,790	752	12%
18 Big Bend	1,047	1,055	84%	846	202	16%
19 Columbia Basin	3,314	3,100	82%	2,286	666	18%
20 Walla Walla	1,879	1,972	84%	1,367	375	16%
21 Whatcom	1,782	1,554	76%	1,467	482	24%
22 Tacoma	3,603	3,367	89%	1,319	436	11%
23 Edmonds	3,647	3,356	74%	3,646	1,183	26%
24 South Puget Sound	2,241	2,034	78%	1,882	580	22%
25 Bellingham	620	921	68%	3,147	427	32%
26 Lake Washington	1,209	1,621	75%	2,148	531	25%
27 Renton	1,470	2,242	67%	4,274	1,082	33%
28 Bates	1,678	2,769	75%	4,061	934	25%
29 Clover Park	1,762	2,605	76%	5,657	825	24%
SYSTEM TOTAL FTES	90,275	89,832	81%	79,015	21,495	19%

Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1102, Version 3 (College Job Number SR1302J).

NEW STUDENTS BY PLANNED LENGTH OF ENROLLMENT
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1995
Page 1 of 2

	Complete Two-Year Degree	More Than One Year, No Degree	One Year	Two Quarters	One Quarter	Other	Don't Know	No* Response
1 Peninsula	171	33	22	10	33	9	105	295
% of Total Respondents	45%	9%	6%	3%	9%	2%	27%	
2 Grays Harbor	136	52	30	8	9	2	24	304
% of Total Respondents	52%	20%	11%	3%	3%	1%	9%	
3 Olympic	457	422	160	57	135	89	363	8
% of Total Respondents	27%	25%	10%	3%	8%	5%	22%	
4 Skagit Valley	460	114	88	33	185	84	371	0
% of Total Respondents	34%	9%	7%	2%	14%	6%	28%	
5 Everett	414	125	138	42	60	137	242	538
% of Total Respondents	36%	11%	12%	4%	5%	12%	21%	
6 Seattle District								
Seattle Central	552	182	247	79	86	82	386	376
% of Total Respondents	34%	11%	15%	5%	5%	5%	24%	
Seattle North	426	169	285	94	179	114	448	56
% of Total Respondents	25%	10%	17%	5%	10%	7%	26%	
Seattle South	411	136	144	46	91	129	356	61
% of Total Respondents	31%	10%	11%	4%	7%	10%	27%	
Seattle Voc Institute	40	8	24	10	3	7	22	6
% of Total Respondents	35%	7%	21%	9%	3%	6%	19%	
7 Shoreline	722	239	222	82	127	198	358	51
% of Total Respondents	37%	12%	11%	4%	7%	10%	18%	
8 Bellevue	334	328	219	59	88	83	446	0
% of Total Respondents	21%	21%	14%	4%	6%	5%	29%	
9 Highline	582	181	99	43	62	53	186	629
% of Total Respondents	48%	15%	8%	4%	5%	4%	15%	
10 Green River	617	167	172	82	309	443	277	0
% of Total Respondents	30%	8%	8%	4%	15%	21%	13%	
11 Pierce	700	163	162	59	98	68	314	229
% of Total Respondents	45%	10%	10%	4%	6%	4%	20%	
12 Centralia	266	60	80	17	55	62	126	135
% of Total Respondents	40%	9%	12%	3%	8%	9%	19%	
13 Lower Columbia	292	110	61	20	30	38	179	142
% of Total Respondents	40%	15%	8%	3%	4%	5%	25%	
14 Clark	603	610	159	66	101	145	609	94
% of Total Respondents	26%	27%	7%	3%	4%	6%	27%	
15 Wenatchee Valley	355	54	64	20	64	0	184	69
% of Total Respondents	48%	7%	9%	3%	9%	0%	25%	
16 Yakima Valley	414	163	164	56	86	125	427	82
% of Total Respondents	29%	11%	11%	4%	6%	9%	30%	
SYSTEM TOTAL NEW STUDENT HEADCOUNT	14,076	4,794	4,371	1,486	3,762	4,499	9,519	9,787
% of Total Respondents	33%	11%	10%	3%	9%	11%	22%	18%

NEW STUDENTS BY PLANNED LENGTH OF ENROLLMENT
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1995

	Complete Two-Year Degree	More Than One Year, No Degree	One Year	Two Quarters	One Quarter	Other	Don't Know	No* Response
17 Spokane District								
Spokane	882	125	96	38	52	14	143	416
% of Total Respondents	65%	9%	7%	3%	4%	1%	11%	
Spokane Falls	831	224	191	49	84	231	495	123
% of Total Respondents	39%	11%	9%	2%	4%	11%	24%	
18 Big Bend	233	64	52	11	45	26	146	63
% of Total Respondents	40%	11%	9%	2%	8%	5%	25%	
19 Columbia Basin	521	128	150	89	140	53	193	158
% of Total Respondents	41%	10%	12%	7%	11%	4%	15%	
20 Walla Walla	365	72	83	39	51	31	132	97
% of Total Respondents	47%	9%	11%	5%	7%	4%	17%	
21 Whatcom	163	21	45	22	36	6	60	701
% of Total Respondents	46%	6%	13%	6%	10%	2%	17%	
22 Tacoma	624	138	138	51	139	67	268	74
% of Total Respondents	44%	10%	10%	4%	10%	5%	19%	
23 Edmonds	779	236	254	68	97	169	525	0
% of Total Respondents	37%	11%	12%	3%	5%	8%	25%	
24 South Puget Sound	233	56	75	22	58	631	126	0
% of Total Respondents	19%	5%	6%	2%	5%	53%	10%	
25 Bellingham	336	56	62	22	410	317	262	374
% of Total Respondents	23%	4%	4%	2%	28%	22%	18%	
26 Lake Washington	76	58	57	17	51	17	105	779
% of Total Respondents	20%	15%	15%	4%	13%	4%	28%	
27 Renton	427	63	186	103	321	203	435	1,040
% of Total Respondents	25%	4%	11%	6%	18%	12%	25%	
28 Bates	377	150	164	70	198	519	664	682
% of Total Respondents	18%	7%	8%	3%	9%	24%	31%	
29 Clover Park	277	87	278	2	279	347	542	2,205
% of Total Respondents	15%	5%	15%	0%	15%	19%	30%	
SYSTEM TOTAL NEW STUDENT HEADCOUNT	14,076	4,794	4,371	1,486	3,762	4,499	9,519	9,787
% of Total Respondents	33%	11%	10%	3%	9%	11%	22%	18%

Source: SBCTC SMIS Database, Data Express Procedure ELECN30ST.
*Number not responding who were required to respond. In addition, students enrolled exclusively in programs with reduced tuition (waiver programs) were not required to provide this information.

MALE AND FEMALE HEADCOUNT
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1995

	----- Female -----		----- Male -----	
	Headcount	% Reporting Gender	Headcount	% Reporting Gender
1 Peninsula	1,575	63%	928	37%
2 Grays Harbor	1,134	59%	800	41%
3 Olympic	3,407	58%	2,473	42%
4 Skagit	3,024	59%	2,090	41%
5 Everett	4,107	63%	2,363	37%
6 District				
Seattle Central	4,305	59%	2,955	41%
Seattle North	3,605	58%	2,564	42%
Seattle South	2,250	47%	2,511	53%
Seattle Voc Institute	207	71%	86	29%
7 Shoreline	3,728	59%	2,629	41%
8 Bellevue	5,625	62%	3,381	38%
9 Highline	4,581	65%	2,473	35%
10 Green River	3,722	56%	2,963	44%
11 Pierce	3,801	62%	2,379	38%
12 Centralia	1,633	61%	1,061	39%
13 Lower Columbia	1,837	58%	1,307	42%
14 Clark	5,257	61%	3,419	39%
15 Wenatchee Valley	1,537	59%	1,059	41%
16 Yakima Valley	3,007	62%	1,849	38%
17 District				
Spokane	2,993	53%	2,705	47%
Spokane Falls	4,881	60%	3,294	40%
18 Big Bend	1,135	61%	740	39%
19 Columbia Basin	2,979	56%	2,354	44%
20 Walla Walla	1,790	56%	1,386	44%
21 Whatcom	1,998	62%	1,249	38%
22 Tacoma	3,058	62%	1,858	38%
23 Edmonds	4,623	63%	2,670	37%
24 So. Puget Sound	2,531	63%	1,485	37%
25 Bellingham	2,230	59%	1,537	41%
26 Lake Washington	1,546	62%	941	38%
27 Renton	2,527	44%	3,211	56%
28 Bates	2,451	47%	2,715	53%
29 Clover Park	3,385	53%	3,010	47%
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	96,469	58%	68,445	42%
SYSTEM TOTAL INCLUDING PRORATED UNREPORTED	99,029	58%	70,261	42%

Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1102, Version 3 (College Job Number SR1302J).
Note: Excludes 4,376 students not reporting gender.

STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES BY PURPOSE FOR ATTENDING
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1995

	Workforce Training	Transfer	Basic Skills as Final Goal	Home & Family Life/ Other/Not Specified	Total Students with Disabilities Headcount	% of All Students
1 Peninsula	52	17	0	12	81	3.2%
2 Grays Harbor	90	38	0	51	179	8.0%
3 Olympic	189	131	27	41	388	6.6%
4 Skagit	64	6	3	26	99	1.9%
5 Everett	82	86	6	22	196	3.0%
6 District						
Seattle Central	78	79	39	36	232	3.2%
Seattle North	61	55	4	4	124	2.0%
Seattle South	77	20	14	18	129	2.7%
Seattle Voc Institute	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
7 Shoreline	82	84	1	12	179	2.8%
8 Bellevue	92	176	6	18	292	3.2%
9 Highline	123	80	34	110	347	4.9%
10 Green River	48	23	1	3	75	1.1%
11 Pierce	105	115	125	13	358	5.8%
12 Centralia	31	14	5	37	87	3.2%
13 Lower Columbia	75	28	12	36	151	4.7%
14 Clark	90	43	41	43	217	2.5%
15 Wenatchee Valley	35	15	4	3	57	2.2%
16 Yakima Valley	167	45	8	11	231	4.8%
17 District						
Spokane	351	96	0	8	455	7.8%
Spokane Falls	342	257	77	122	798	9.4%
18 Big Bend	31	16	12	6	65	3.4%
19 Columbia Basin	72	9	0	5	86	1.5%
20 Walla Walla	17	9	99	7	132	4.1%
21 Whatcom	73	56	6	3	138	4.2%
22 Tacoma	37	24	20	57	138	2.8%
23 Edmonds	324	95	36	29	484	6.6%
24 South Puget Sound	114	64	10	11	199	4.8%
25 Bellingham	102	1	3	21	127	3.4%
26 Lake Washington	68	0	1	4	73	2.2%
27 Renton	96	4	1	3	104	1.8%
28 Bates	34	0	0	5	39	0.7%
29 Clover Park	410	1	0	15	426	5.7%
SYSTEM TOTAL STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES HEADCOUNT	3,612	1,687	595	792	6,686	3.9%
% of Total	54%	25%	9%	12%		

Source: SBCTC SMIS Database, Data Express Procedure SR94-18ST.

ALL STUDENTS BY RACE AND ETHNIC BACKGROUND
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1995

	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic: Asian/ Pacific Islander	Non-Hispanic: African American	Non-Hispanic: Native American	Non-Hispanic: Other	Non-Hispanic: White	Non-Hispanic: Of Color	Inter-national Students	Not Reported
1 Peninsula	36	40	9	98	11	1,668	10.4%	1	640
2 Grays Harbor	70	44	15	89	5	1,694	11.6%	3	321
3 Olympic	179	513	215	106	92	4,693	19.1%	15	78
4 Skagit	356	169	90	74	23	4,391	14.0%	11	0
5 Everett	200	341	70	171	40	5,065	14.0%	66	594
6 District									
Seattle Central	546	1,695	978	111	95	3,664	48.3%	32	239
Seattle North	226	1,046	330	60	76	4,271	28.9%	14	258
Seattle South	156	1,248	446	72	112	2,619	43.7%	23	127
Seattle Voc Institute	13	78	137	8	4	42	85.1%	1	18
7 Shoreline	126	782	210	96	19	4,480	21.6%	6	754
8 Bellevue	212	1,120	285	72	9	7,073	19.4%	16	342
9 Highline	141	723	352	69	181	3,925	27.2%	61	1,614
10 Green River	196	312	134	75	144	5,820	12.9%	4	0
11 Pierce	339	724	463	97	50	4,316	27.9%	0	191
12 Centralia	129	24	16	33	2	2,351	8.0%	0	171
13 Lower Columbia	158	99	9	89	10	2,612	12.3%	2	231
14 Clark	295	547	244	82	19	7,444	13.8%	10	37
15 Wenatchee Valley	346	27	7	154	6	2,003	21.2%	4	50
16 Yakima Valley	1,484	65	61	204	14	3,012	37.8%	16	0
17 District									
Spokane	122	152	139	213	38	5,013	11.7%	18	111
Spokane Falls	255	518	190	229	76	6,715	15.9%	6	502
18 Big Bend	333	23	18	35	15	1,388	23.4%	3	78
19 Columbia Basin	418	201	80	51	6	4,321	14.9%	3	520
20 Walla Walla	346	59	53	33	20	2,600	16.4%	18	117
21 Whatcom	141	179	29	66	7	2,638	13.8%	0	189
22 Tacoma	142	514	641	84	1	3,378	29.0%	2	160
23 Edmonds	296	933	187	94	11	5,689	21.1%	58	25
24 South Puget Sound	131	450	87	91	6	3,112	19.7%	3	243
25 Bellingham	116	83	34	66	35	3,073	9.8%	19	341
26 Lake Washington	50	226	63	27	0	1,809	16.8%	8	1,174
27 Renton	53	709	369	84	1	3,909	23.7%	4	615
28 Bates	179	316	436	105	54	3,580	23.3%	5	1,064
29 Clover Park	124	351	307	77	25	3,849	18.7%	0	2,686
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	7,914	14,311	6,704	3,015	1,207	122,217	21.3%	432	13,490
% of Total Reporting	5.1%	9.2%	4.3%	1.9%	0.8%	78.7%			

Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1101, Version 1.

TRANSFER STUDENTS BY RACE AND ETHNIC BACKGROUND
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1995

	Non-Hispanic								
	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacific Islander	African American	Native American	Other	White	Of Color	Inter-national	Not Reported
1 Peninsula	14	13	2	19	1	386	11.3%	0	24
2 Grays Harbor	19	12	9	31	2	548	11.7%	1	3
3 Olympic	55	185	89	36	30	1,886	17.3%	10	21
4 Skagit	86	62	41	31	9	1,485	13.4%	1	0
5 Everett	44	100	30	59	13	1,787	12.1%	34	67
6 District									
Seattle Central	193	657	465	63	40	1,810	43.9%	7	66
Seattle North	104	518	151	37	23	1,708	32.8%	3	73
Seattle South	23	311	101	17	21	427	52.6%	3	10
Seattle Voc Institute	2	7	13	0	0	3	88.0%	0	2
7 Shoreline	68	405	81	53	8	2,132	22.4%	4	287
8 Bellevue	106	599	190	50	4	3,756	20.2%	6	79
9 Highline	72	386	186	36	72	1,804	29.4%	28	233
10 Green River	58	105	35	27	26	1,810	12.2%	2	0
11 Pierce	162	306	268	60	25	2,267	26.6%	0	65
12 Centralia	16	14	4	7	0	720	5.4%	0	2
13 Lower Columbia	16	26	5	23	2	766	8.6%	1	32
14 Clark	59	172	72	29	10	2,765	11.0%	2	7
15 Wenatchee Valley	62	14	5	51	4	855	13.7%	1	1
16 Yakima Valley	338	19	26	70	6	1,187	27.9%	2	0
17 District									
Spokane	43	60	56	70	9	1,463	14.0%	5	9
Spokane Falls	109	158	90	90	17	3,093	13.0%	0	40
18 Big Bend	86	6	9	15	5	548	18.1%	2	11
19 Columbia Basin	33	50	31	22	1	1,425	8.8%	0	102
20 Walla Walla	47	29	34	14	13	887	13.4%	14	1
21 Whatcom	54	92	20	46	4	1,544	12.3%	0	48
22 Tacoma	65	256	317	45	0	1,681	28.9%	0	62
23 Edmonds	89	261	87	32	2	2,245	17.3%	13	7
24 South Puget Sound	66	132	41	36	0	1,359	16.8%	1	45
25 Bellingham	0	1	0	0	0	18	5.3%	1	1
26 Lake Washington	2	1	3	0	0	16	27.3%	0	2
27 Renton	1	18	18	3	0	59	40.4%	0	10
28 Bates	1	1	6	0	0	15	34.8%	0	1
29 Clover Park	0	1	0	0	0	2	33.3%	0	0
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	2,093	4,977	2,485	1,072	347	42,457	20.5%	141	1,311
% Of Total Reporting	3.9%	9.3%	4.7%	2.0%	0.6%	79.5%			

Source: SBCTC SMIS Database, Data Express Procedure SR94-7ACAD.

WORKFORCE TRAINING STUDENTS BY RACE AND ETHIC BACKGROUND
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1995

		Non-Hispanic							
	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacific Islander	African American	Native American	Other	White	Of Color	Inter-national	Not Reported
1 Peninsula	9	15	5	61	1	974	8.5%	1	253
2 Grays Harbor	16	14	5	51	0	911	8.6%	0	69
3 Olympic	78	224	103	44	44	1,961	20.1%	2	25
4 Skagit	109	64	43	32	8	1,754	12.7%	8	0
5 Everett	65	105	28	82	7	2,177	11.6%	27	177
6 District									
Seattle Central	180	530	329	40	20	1,361	44.7%	12	89
Seattle North	90	433	151	17	43	1,710	30.0%	6	130
Seattle South	96	634	248	46	59	1,721	38.6%	18	88
Seattle Voc Institute	7	48	88	8	2	29	84.1%	1	10
7 Shoreline	38	235	70	34	7	1,618	19.2%	1	212
8 Bellevue	49	271	73	15	2	2,297	15.1%	1	47
9 Highline	48	248	139	24	65	1,511	25.7%	29	331
10 Green River	108	141	83	42	64	3,102	12.4%	1	0
11 Pierce	127	190	162	27	16	1,521	25.6%	0	59
12 Centralia	38	8	4	18	1	846	7.5%	0	18
13 Lower Columbia	54	31	3	48	5	1,304	9.8%	0	60
14 Clark	82	176	89	34	7	3,133	11.0%	1	9
15 Wenatchee Valley	167	4	1	73	1	910	21.3%	2	28
16 Yakima Valley	988	41	33	122	8	1,575	43.1%	14	0
17 District									
Spokane	75	81	78	138	28	3,458	10.4%	12	100
Spokane Falls	52	160	42	69	7	1,949	14.5%	3	84
18 Big Bend	121	4	8	12	7	582	20.7%	1	38
19 Columbia Basin	79	58	31	20	2	2,199	7.9%	2	290
20 Walla Walla	180	17	10	11	6	1,092	17.0%	3	29
21 Whatcom	40	39	8	9	2	809	10.8%	0	84
22 Tacoma	41	151	234	21	0	1,310	25.4%	1	50
23 Edmonds	98	257	66	42	4	2,389	16.4%	17	11
24 South Puget Sound	55	215	35	49	5	1,403	20.4%	0	147
25 Bellingham	60	50	27	45	26	2,063	9.2%	14	231
26 Lake Washington	41	185	52	22	0	1,370	17.9%	5	624
27 Renton	44	579	300	70	1	3,430	22.5%	0	487
28 Bates	104	242	268	76	32	2,248	24.3%	1	455
29 Clover Park	92	232	277	72	24	3,752	15.7%	0	2,633
SYSTEM TOTAL									
HEADCOUNT	3,431	5,682	3,093	1,474	504	58,469	19.5%	183	6,868
% of Total Reporting	4.7%	7.8%	4.3%	2.0%	0.7%	80.5%			

Source: SBCTC SMIS Database, Data Express Procedure SR94-7BYT.

STUDENTS WITH BASIC SKILLS AS FINAL GOAL BY RACE AND ETHNIC BACKGROUND
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1995

	Non-Hispanic							
	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacific Islander	African American	Native American	Other	White	Of Color	International	Not Reported
1 Peninsula	1	5	1	4	0	32	25.6%	0	49
2 Grays Harbor	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.0%	0	0
3 Olympic	25	44	8	17	3	187	33.8%	0	18
4 Skagit	116	19	1	3	3	158	47.3%	1	0
5 Everett	26	28	8	18	5	261	24.6%	0	31
6 District									
Seattle Central	73	141	73	0	11	42	87.1%	0	24
Seattle North	17	23	10	2	1	58	47.7%	0	10
Seattle South	14	69	32	2	9	42	75.0%	0	3
Seattle Voc Institute	3	11	16	0	0	2	93.8%	0	3
7 Shoreline	2	13	3	3	0	36	36.8%	0	17
8 Bellevue	39	134	7	0	0	118	60.4%	2	186
9 Highline	8	29	11	2	6	82	40.6%	0	105
10 Green River	7	15	6	1	9	155	19.6%	0	0
11 Pierce	18	69	15	4	2	192	36.0%	0	41
12 Centralia	10	0	1	3	0	79	15.1%	0	8
13 Lower Columbia	46	18	0	8	0	85	45.9%	0	0
14 Clark	80	83	37	13	2	420	33.9%	0	8
15 Wenatchee Valley	42	4	1	15	0	117	34.6%	0	12
16 Yakima Valley	49	1	0	8	0	64	47.5%	0	0
17 District									
Spokane	0	1	1	0	0	0	100.0%	0	0
Spokane Falls	40	52	35	46	2	629	21.8%	0	16
18 Big Bend	81	2	1	4	0	61	59.1%	0	10
19 Columbia Basin	264	65	10	1	0	113	75.1%	1	16
20 Walla Walla	98	8	8	6	0	236	33.6%	0	13
21 Whatcom	40	35	1	4	0	110	42.1%	0	19
22 Tacoma	17	36	52	13	0	131	47.4%	1	17
23 Edmonds	20	50	11	7	1	200	30.8%	0	1
24 South Puget Sound	3	59	5	3	1	53	57.3%	0	17
25 Bellingham	6	4	1	1	0	43	21.8%	0	4
26 Lake Washington	2	5	1	0	0	10	44.4%	0	7
27 Renton	4	24	22	4	0	48	52.9%	0	12
28 Bates	3	2	14	4	1	28	46.2%	0	13
29 Clover Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	1,154	1,049	392	196	56	3,793	42.8%	5	660
% of Total Reporting	17.4%	15.8%	5.9%	2.9%	0.8%	57.1%			

Source: SBCTC SMIS Database, Data Express Procedure SR94-7BSST.

STUDENTS BY IMMIGRANT STATUS
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1995

	Immigrant Status	Refugee Status	Temporary Status
1 Peninsula	72	0	1
2 Grays Harbor	157	0	0
3 Olympic	199	47	1
4 Skagit	185	5	2
5 Everett	312	357	4
6 District			
Seattle Central	1,282	555	31
Seattle North	768	80	4
Seattle South	663	684	1
Seattle Voc Institute	60	27	1
7 Shoreline	747	204	12
8 Bellevue	877	119	190
9 Highline	587	336	0
10 Green River	234	327	2
11 Pierce	410	49	0
12 Centralia	29	1	0
13 Lower Columbia	18	19	0
14 Clark	494	534	3
15 Wenatchee Valley	207	11	15
16 Yakima Valley	231	0	21
17 District			
Spokane	143	17	0
Spokane Falls	239	547	0
18 Big Bend	85	35	3
19 Columbia Basin	283	18	45
20 Walla Walla	262	16	5
21 Whatcom	179	12	6
22 Tacoma	268	124	1
23 Edmonds	746	379	2
24 South Puget Sound	226	138	1
25 Bellingham	150	34	4
26 Lake Washington	24	24	1
27 Renton	386	67	0
28 Bates	58	21	18
29 Clover Park	0	0	0
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	10,581	4,787	374

Source: SBCTC SMIS Database, Data Express Procedure CGCIT9562.

STUDENT MEDIAN AGE
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1995

	No Date of Birth Reported	MEDIAN AGE* Male	MEDIAN AGE* Female	All Students
1 Peninsula	8	31.6	34.2	33.6
2 Grays Harbor	75	27.7	30.7	29.6
3 Olympic	8	26.9	28.1	27.5
4 Skagit	6	26.2	30.7	28.7
5 Everett	65	27.0	31.3	29.7
6 District				
Seattle Central	37	26.8	27.4	27.2
Seattle North	35	28.8	32.2	30.8
Seattle South	43	29.7	33.1	31.3
Seattle Voc Institute	2	27.6	25.9	26.1
7 Shoreline	183	22.5	26.6	24.6
8 Bellevue	23	22.3	28.7	25.4
9 Highline	71	24.8	28.3	26.9
10 Green River	0	22.8	26.9	24.9
11 Pierce	15	24.0	26.3	25.2
12 Centralia	33	24.4	27.7	26.5
13 Lower Columbia	99	24.1	28.1	26.4
14 Clark	51	24.8	28.2	26.7
15 Wenatchee Valley	31	25.0	27.7	26.5
16 Yakima Valley	7	24.4	26.4	25.7
17 District				
Spokane	91	25.5	26.2	26.0
Spokane Falls	93	23.8	27.7	26.1
18 Big Bend	34	22.4	27.5	25.5
19 Columbia Basin	306	24.6	28.1	26.1
20 Walla Walla	131	22.4	28.0	25.1
21 Whatcom	40	22.4	25.2	23.9
22 Tacoma	48	25.4	27.6	26.5
23 Edmonds	7	25.6	29.8	28.0
24 South Puget Sound	1	25.7	28.9	27.4
25 Bellingham	225	31.7	33.7	32.8
26 Lake Washington	220	31.2	33.7	33.6
27 Renton	331	33.0	34.6	33.6
28 Bates	783	31.3	31.3	31.3
29 Clover Park	1,771	36.8	35.2	35.8
SYSTEM TOTAL				
NOT REPORTED	4,873			
MEDIAN AGE		26.2	29.1	27.9

Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1102, Version 2 (College Job Number SR1302J).
* Median Age: Half the students are older and half are younger than the median age. Median age was calculated only for those reporting birth dates.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF STUDENTS NEW TO COLLEGE
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1995

	Less Than High School	GED, No College	High School Diploma, No College	Some College, No Degree	Associate Degree and Higher	Other	No* Response
1 Peninsula	36	38	168	93	47	8	288
% of Total Respondents	9%	10%	43%	24%	12%	2%	
2 Grays Harbor	8	17	189	35	9	3	324
% of Total Respondents	3%	7%	72%	13%	3%	1%	
3 Olympic	234	71	816	350	164	47	12
% of Total Respondents	14%	4%	49%	21%	10%	3%	
4 Skagit Valley	178	41	693	182	109	132	0
% of Total Respondents	13%	3%	52%	14%	8%	10%	
5 Everett	189	76	464	197	97	125	571
% of Total Respondents	16%	7%	40%	17%	8%	11%	
6 District							
Seattle Central	159	67	549	429	321	89	407
% of Total Respondents	10%	4%	34%	27%	20%	6%	
Seattle North	91	49	426	443	466	237	63
% of Total Respondents	5%	3%	25%	26%	27%	14%	
Seattle South	201	87	462	278	204	78	117
% of Total Respondents	15%	7%	35%	21%	16%	6%	
Seattle Voc Institute	21	17	46	11	16	3	6
% of Total Respondents	18%	15%	40%	10%	14%	3%	
7 Shoreline	67	57	858	452	258	255	213
% of Total Respondents	3%	3%	44%	23%	13%	13%	
8 Bellevue	53	80	371	358	374	323	12
% of Total Respondents	3%	5%	24%	23%	24%	21%	
9 Highline	90	70	608	295	110	32	731
% of Total Respondents	7%	6%	50%	24%	9%	3%	
10 Green River	178	60	790	354	168	517	0
% of Total Respondents	9%	3%	38%	17%	8%	25%	
11 Pierce	120	87	844	340	126	46	230
% of Total Respondents	8%	6%	54%	22%	8%	3%	
12 Centralia	91	41	346	93	36	59	136
% of Total Respondents	14%	6%	52%	14%	5%	9%	
13 Lower Columbia	132	49	397	79	45	26	167
% of Total Respondents	18%	7%	55%	11%	6%	4%	
14 Clark	354	99	1,151	382	193	109	100
% of Total Respondents	15%	4%	50%	17%	8%	5%	
15 Wenatchee Valley	148	65	351	125	52	0	80
% of Total Respondents	20%	9%	47%	17%	7%	0%	
16 Yakima Valley	407	75	654	154	90	55	103
% of Total Respondents	28%	5%	46%	11%	6%	4%	
SYSTEM TOTAL	4,438	2,218	16,251	8,452	5,144	2,896	9,627
% of Total Respondents	11%	6%	41%	21%	13%	7%	

* Number not responding who were required to respond. In addition, students enrolled exclusively in programs with reduced tuition (waiver programs) were not required to provide this information.
** Excludes South Puget Sound and Bates where unusually high rates of "other" were reported.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF STUDENTS NEW TO COLLEGE
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1995

	Less Than High School	GED, No College	High School Diploma, No College	Some College, No Degree	Associate Degree and Higher	Other	No* Response
17 District							
Spokane	11	193	681	357	88	10	424
% of Total Respondents	1%	14%	51%	27%	7%	1%	
Spokane Falls	411	91	930	401	100	172	311
% of Total Respondents	20%	4%	44%	19%	5%	8%	
18 Big Bend	99	52	284	91	46	11	58
% of Total Respondents	17%	9%	49%	16%	8%	2%	
19 Columbia Basin	186	66	682	173	120	49	195
% of Total Respondents	15%	5%	53%	14%	9%	4%	
20 Walla Walla	140	51	393	103	43	14	169
% of Total Respondents	19%	7%	53%	14%	6%	2%	
21 Whatcom	23	21	101	153	52	3	703
% of Total Respondents	7%	6%	29%	43%	15%	1%	
22 Tacoma	115	94	639	356	129	84	101
% of Total Respondents	8%	7%	45%	25%	9%	6%	
23 Edmonds	262	111	838	446	304	167	0
% of Total Respondents	12%	5%	39%	21%	14%	8%	
24 South Puget Sound	70	38	218	163	82	630	2
% of Total Respondents	12%	7%	38%	29%	14%	110%	
25 Bellingham	145	101	381	432	413	50	317
% of Total Respondents	10%	7%	25%	28%	27%	3%	
26 Lake Washington	33	26	105	106	99	12	779
% of Total Respondents	9%	7%	28%	28%	26%	3%	
27 Renton	142	135	530	508	350	102	1,011
% of Total Respondents	8%	8%	30%	29%	20%	6%	
28 Bates	201	90	287	292	174	813	967
% of Total Respondents	19%	9%	27%	28%	17%	78%	
29 Clover Park	114	131	504	676	515	78	1,999
% of Total Respondents	6%	6%	25%	33%	26%	4%	
SYSTEM TOTAL*	4,438	2,218	16,251	8,452	5,144	2,896	9,627
% of Total Respondents	11%	6%	41%	21%	13%	7%	

Source: SBCTC SMIS Database, Data Express Procedure ELECN32ST.

* Number not responding who were required to respond. In addition, students enrolled exclusively in programs with reduced tuition (waiver programs) were not required to provide this information.

** Excludes South Puget Sound and Bates where unusually high rates of "other" were reported.

STUDENT FAMILY STATUS
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1995

	Couple with Children	% of Total Responding	Single with Children	% of Total Responding	Students Without Children	% of Total Responding	No* Response
1 Peninsula	407	23%	257	14%	1,128	63%	706
2 Grays Harbor	349	25%	278	20%	792	56%	685
3 Olympic	1,951	33%	770	13%	3,115	53%	51
4 Skagit Valley	981	19%	460	9%	3,673	72%	0
5 Everett	1,289	26%	613	12%	3,103	62%	1,499
6 District							
Seattle Central	1,179	18%	699	11%	4,764	72%	655
Seattle North	1,453	24%	466	8%	4,149	68%	203
Seattle South	1,409	31%	529	12%	2,601	57%	115
Seattle Voc	65	22%	101	34%	128	44%	7
7 Shoreline	676	11%	352	6%	4,886	83%	57
8 Bellevue	2,397	26%	669	7%	6,031	66%	0
9 Highline	1,076	21%	659	13%	3,502	67%	1,442
10 Green River	1,335	20%	448	7%	4,888	73%	12
11 Pierce	1,453	26%	720	13%	3,453	61%	554
12 Centralia	480	21%	290	13%	1,538	67%	413
13 Lower Columbia	612	23%	454	17%	1,545	59%	433
14 Clark	2,235	26%	1,005	12%	5,202	62%	235
15 Wenatchee Valley	677	27%	420	17%	1,386	56%	95
16 Yakima Valley	1,327	28%	824	17%	2,564	54%	116
17 District							
Spokane	1,088	22%	1,026	21%	2,861	58%	824
Spokane Falls	1,557	21%	869	12%	4,887	67%	208
18 Big Bend	502	31%	233	14%	898	55%	259
19 Columbia Basin	1,144	22%	563	11%	3,426	67%	369
20 Walla Walla	532	19%	326	12%	1,876	69%	161
21 Whatcom	384	21%	205	11%	1,243	68%	1,415
22 Tacoma	856	19%	768	17%	2,986	65%	282
23 Edmonds	1,676	23%	906	12%	4,704	65%	7
24 South Puget	861	21%	384	9%	2,875	70%	0
25 Bellingham	1,123	34%	363	11%	1,788	55%	493
26 Lake Washington	795	37%	299	14%	1,061	49%	1,202
27 Renton	1,201	27%	598	14%	2,619	59%	1,326
28 Bates	1,551	34%	591	13%	2,380	53%	1,217
29 Clover Park	1,851	45%	554	13%	1,716	42%	3,298
SYSTEM TOTAL	36,472	25%	17,699	12%	93,768	63%	18,339

Source: SBCTC SMIS Database, Data Express Procedure ELECOL29ST.

*Number not responding who were required to respond. In addition, students enrolled exclusively in programs with reduced tuition (waiver programs) were not required to provide this information.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT STATUS WHILE ENROLLED
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1995

	Full-Time Work	Part-Time Work	Seeking Employment	Full-Time Homemaker	Other	No* Response
1 Peninsula	275	413	404	247	467	697
% of Total Respondents	15%	23%	22%	14%	26%	
2 Grays Harbor	116	364	592	204	177	788
% of Total Respondents	8%	25%	41%	14%	12%	
3 Olympic	1,861	1,298	1,205	742	753	32
% of Total Respondents	32%	22%	21%	13%	13%	
4 Skagit Valley	910	1,081	865	473	1,784	1
% of Total Respondents	18%	21%	17%	9%	35%	
5 Everett	1,047	1,026	882	742	1,432	1,418
% of Total Respondents	20%	20%	17%	14%	28%	
6 District						
Seattle Central	2,153	2,000	1,210	600	729	668
% of Total Respondents	32%	30%	18%	9%	11%	
Seattle North	1,858	1,709	877	602	1,025	210
% of Total Respondents	31%	28%	14%	10%	17%	
Seattle South	1,734	733	977	513	601	245
% of Total Respondents	38%	16%	21%	11%	13%	
Seattle Voc Institute	17	43	119	58	56	8
% of Total Respondents	6%	15%	41%	20%	19%	
7 Shoreline	1,240	2,128	921	299	1,323	562
% of Total Respondents	21%	36%	16%	5%	22%	
8 Bellevue	2,545	2,507	1,096	1,138	1,810	33
% of Total Respondents	28%	28%	12%	13%	20%	
9 Highline	1,439	1,673	1,016	653	558	1,727
% of Total Respondents	27%	31%	19%	12%	10%	
10 Green River	1,479	1,846	1,099	558	1,690	13
% of Total Respondents	22%	28%	16%	8%	25%	
11 Pierce	1,537	1,700	1,036	728	669	510
% of Total Respondents	27%	30%	18%	13%	12%	
12 Centralia	375	605	449	271	627	399
% of Total Respondents	16%	26%	19%	12%	27%	
13 Lower Columbia	531	721	513	395	432	618
% of Total Respondents	20%	28%	20%	15%	17%	
14 Clark	2,639	2,142	1,391	807	1,497	202
% of Total Respondents	31%	25%	16%	10%	18%	
15 Wenatchee Valley	653	742	475	318	317	92
% of Total Respondents	26%	30%	19%	13%	13%	
16 Yakima Valley	1,140	1,182	946	629	818	141
% of Total Respondents	24%	25%	20%	13%	17%	
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	39,796	37,222	27,412	16,963	27,721	20,176
% of Total Respondents	27%	25%	18%	11%	19%	

*Number not responding who were required to respond. In addition, students enrolled exclusively in programs with reduced tuition (waiver programs) were not required to provide this information.

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT STATUS WHILE ENROLLED
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1995

	Full-Time Work	Part-Time Work	Seeking Employment	Full-Time Homemaker	Other	No* Response
17 District						
Spokane	992	1,601	1,064	719	734	696
% of Total Respondents	19%	31%	21%	14%	14%	
Spokane Falls	1,416	2,233	1,169	806	1,700	1,167
% of Total Respondents	19%	30%	16%	11%	23%	
18 Big Bend	376	411	341	264	266	235
% of Total Respondents	23%	25%	21%	16%	16%	
19 Columbia Basin	1,506	1,351	976	554	771	442
% of Total Respondents	29%	26%	19%	11%	15%	
20 Walla Walla	441	791	699	295	508	512
% of Total Respondents	16%	29%	26%	11%	19%	
21 Whatcom	445	676	342	210	204	1,372
% of Total Respondents	24%	36%	18%	11%	11%	
22 Tacoma	1,022	1,205	1,189	548	700	258
% of Total Respondents	22%	26%	25%	12%	15%	
23 Edmonds	1,762	1,826	1,439	956	1,302	8
% of Total Respondents	24%	25%	20%	13%	18%	
24 South Puget Sound	837	701	674	371	1,529	11
% of Total Respondents	20%	17%	16%	9%	37%	
25 Bellingham	1,452	551	413	351	441	559
% of Total Respondents	45%	17%	13%	11%	14%	
26 Lake Washington	429	359	559	370	455	1,185
% of Total Respondents	20%	17%	26%	17%	21%	
27 Renton	1,770	489	879	389	934	1,283
% of Total Respondents	40%	11%	20%	9%	21%	
28 Bates	1,569	620	962	711	851	1,026
% of Total Respondents	33%	13%	20%	15%	18%	
29 Clover Park	2,230	495	633	442	561	3,058
% of Total Respondents	51%	11%	15%	10%	13%	
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	39,796	37,222	27,412	16,963	27,721	20,176
% of Total Respondents	27%	25%	18%	11%	19%	

Source: SBCTC SMIS Database, Data Express Procedure ELECOL31ST.

*Number not responding who were required to respond. In addition, students enrolled exclusively in programs with reduced tuition (waiver programs) were not required to provide this information.

FTES BY ACADEMIC, VOCATIONAL, BASIC SKILLS AND DEVELOPMENTAL STUDIES
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1995

	Academic: Transfer & Vocational Support	Vocational	Basic Skills	Develop-mental Studies	Total FTEs
1 Peninsula	647	596	73	127	1,444
2 Grays Harbor	761	562	159	201	1,683
3 Olympic	2,165	1,088	213	309	3,775
4 Skagit	1,621	1,115	236	302	3,273
5 Everett	1,953	1,277	452	248	3,931
6 District					
Seattle Central	2,239	1,342	930	393	4,903
Seattle North	1,663	1,298	400	319	3,679
Seattle South	574	1,717	903	195	3,389
Seattle Voc Institute	0	194	77	0	271
7 Shoreline	2,669	1,269	332	353	4,622
8 Bellevue	3,395	1,532	524	352	5,803
9 Highline	2,417	1,366	812	431	5,026
10 Green River	2,766	1,480	336	243	4,825
11 Pierce	2,454	1,151	339	562	4,505
12 Centralia	843	569	220	134	1,766
13 Lower Columbia	981	750	236	186	2,153
14 Clark	2,319	1,464	691	675	5,150
15 Wenatchee Valley	941	691	110	183	1,925
16 Yakima Valley	1,577	930	502	222	3,231
17 District					
Spokane	1,629	2,989	36	512	5,167
Spokane Falls	2,953	1,225	1,836	462	6,476
18 Big Bend	571	486	76	138	1,271
19 Columbia Basin	2,037	1,183	321	226	3,767
20 Walla Walla	827	1,047	287	184	2,346
21 Whatcom	1,312	399	164	161	2,036
22 Tacoma	1,511	1,052	600	641	3,803
23 Edmonds	2,150	1,480	561	350	4,540
24 South Puget Sound	1,191	1,013	139	271	2,614
25 Bellingham	0	1,243	90	3	1,336
26 Lake Washington	26	1,913	164	49	2,152
27 Renton	3	2,715	557	50	3,325
28 Bates	0	3,609	75	18	3,702
29 Clover Park	0	3,318	101	10	3,429
SYSTEM TOTAL FTES	46,197	44,060	12,551	8,511	111,319
% of Total	41%	40%	11%	8%	

Source: SBCTC SMIS Database, Data Express Procedure SR94-6ST.
Note: Due to the method of counting FTEs, this report shows 16 more FTE than elsewhere in report.

FTES BY ACADEMIC, VOCATIONAL, BASIC SKILLS AND DEVELOPMENTAL STUDIES
CONTRACT SUPPORTED
FALL 1995

	Academic: Transfer & Vocational Support	Vocational	Basic Skills	Develop-mental Studies	Total FTEs
1 Peninsula	224	142	84	40	490
2 Grays Harbor	70	13	30	0	112
3 Olympic	135	8	0	0	143
4 Skagit	300	137	95	11	543
5 Everett	195	35	34	1	264
6 District					
Seattle Central	541	191	463	14	1,209
Seattle North	190	55	97	19	362
Seattle South	111	167	129	15	423
Seattle Voc Institute	0	0	0	0	0
7 Shoreline	318	89	53	15	474
8 Bellevue	728	211	38	27	1,004
9 Highline	89	8	45	1	143
10 Green River	354	64	166	6	590
11 Pierce	1,488	587	202	218	2,496
12 Centralia	128	121	172	6	428
13 Lower Columbia	119	20	1	3	141
14 Clark	252	47	44	15	357
15 Wenatchee Valley	117	29	106	8	260
16 Yakima Valley	181	132	101	1	414
17 District					
Spokane	140	91	0	4	234
Spokane Falls	447	329	293	23	1,092
18 Big Bend	188	27	158	3	378
19 Columbia Basin	209	64	161	16	449
20 Walla Walla	277	354	255	80	965
21 Whatcom	266	51	55	10	383
22 Tacoma	205	145	67	57	474
23 Edmonds	654	623	131	80	1,488
24 South Puget Sound	198	38	38	2	277
25 Bellingham	0	50	0	0	50
26 Lake Washington	0	187	28	1	217
27 Renton	1	58	518	20	598
28 Bates	0	331	0	14	345
29 Clover Park	0	109	8	0	117
SYSTEM TOTAL FTES	8,122	4,517	3,572	708	16,919
% of Total	48%	27%	21%	4%	

Source: SBCTC SMIS Database, Data Express Procedure SR94-6ST.
Note: Due to the method of counting FTEs, this report shows 16 more FTE than elsewhere in report.

DAY AND EVENING FTES AND DAY-ON-CAMPUS
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1995

	Day FTEs	% of Total	Evening FTEs	% of Total	Day-On Campus FTEs	% of Total FTEs
1 Peninsula	1,185	82.2%	256	17.8%	1,076	74.6%
2 Grays Harbor	1,367	81.3%	315	18.7%	1,256	74.6%
3 Olympic	2,575	68.2%	1,200	31.8%	2,291	60.7%
4 Skagit Valley	2,642	80.7%	631	19.3%	1,786	54.6%
5 Everett	2,935	74.7%	996	25.3%	2,762	70.3%
6 District						
Seattle Central	4,060	82.8%	843	17.2%	3,881	79.1%
Seattle North	2,746	74.6%	933	25.4%	2,534	68.9%
Seattle South	2,478	73.1%	911	26.9%	2,038	60.1%
Seattle Voc Institute	271	100.0%	0	0.0%	245	90.4%
7 Shoreline	3,979	86.1%	643	13.9%	3,778	81.7%
8 Bellevue	4,512	77.7%	1,292	22.3%	4,450	76.7%
9 Highline	4,100	81.6%	926	18.4%	3,459	68.8%
10 Green River	3,820	79.2%	1,005	20.8%	3,565	73.9%
11 Pierce	3,372	74.8%	1,133	25.2%	2,510	55.7%
12 Centralia	1,553	86.0%	212	12.0%	1,288	72.9%
13 Lower Columbia	1,799	83.6%	354	16.4%	1,693	78.6%
14 Clark	4,138	80.3%	1,012	19.7%	3,587	69.6%
15 Wenatchee Valley	1,615	83.9%	310	16.1%	1,205	62.6%
16 Yakima Valley	2,802	86.7%	430	13.3%	2,287	70.8%
17 District						
Spokane	4,779	92.5%	387	7.5%	4,396	85.1%
Spokane Falls	5,633	87.0%	843	13.0%	3,477	53.7%
18 Big Bend	1,074	85.3%	184	14.7%	1,033	82.1%
19 Columbia Basin	2,879	76.4%	888	23.6%	2,511	66.7%
20 Walla Walla	2,147	91.5%	199	8.5%	1,763	75.1%
21 Whatcom	1,550	76.1%	486	23.9%	1,394	68.4%
22 Tacoma	3,112	81.8%	691	18.2%	2,669	70.2%
23 Edmonds	3,498	77.0%	1,042	23.0%	3,043	67.0%
24 So Puget Sound	1,943	74.3%	672	25.7%	1,783	68.2%
25 Bellingham	1,067	79.9%	268	20.1%	1,001	74.9%
26 Lake Washington	1,950	90.6%	203	9.4%	1,753	81.5%
27 Renton	2,678	80.5%	647	19.5%	2,306	69.3%
28 Bates	3,529	95.3%	173	4.7%	2,198	59.4%
29 Clover Park	3,103	90.5%	326	9.5%	2,418	70.5%
SYSTEM TOTAL FTES	90,891	81.7%	20,412	18.3%	77,431	69.6%

Source: SBCTC Course MIS:SR2101, Version 2, 3, and 4 (College Job Number SR2302J, state).

NUMBER OF COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE EMPLOYEES
STATE SUPPORTED*
FALL 1995

	Full-Time Faculty	Part-Time Faculty	Classified Headcount	Administrative Headcount	Exempt Professional Headcount	Total
1 Peninsula	62	122	47	11	12	254
2 Grays Harbor	55	107	44	9	17	232
3 Olympic	94	193	98	23	16	424
4 Skagit Valley	112	208	76	18	21	435
5 Everett	108	140	139	10	10	407
6 District	0	0	38	10	23	71
Seattle Central	146	207	159	25	16	553
Seattle North	101	196	121	17	30	465
Seattle South	82	212	106	17	16	433
Seattle Voc Institute	6	17	11	2	0	36
7 Shoreline	142	205	175	18	10	550
8 Bellevue	122	242	164	27	18	573
9 Highline	115	221	130	18	17	501
10 Green River	110	206	142	22	21	501
11 Pierce	106	174	150	17	5	452
12 Centralia	63	86	64	15	7	235
13 Lower Columbia	75	73	71	13	7	239
14 Clark	154	275	156	18	11	614
15 Wenatchee Valley	61	125	58	12	11	267
16 Yakima Valley	114	167	103	18	18	420
17 District	0	0	50	11	18	79
Spokane	193	158	136	14	10	511
Spokane Falls	140	266	162	17	26	611
18 Big Bend	50	78	47	10	10	195
19 Columbia Basin	102	192	104	20	10	428
20 Walla Walla	94	139	74	16	16	339
21 Whatcom	34	133	50	8	9	234
22 Tacoma	93	172	103	23	25	416
23 Edmonds	111	216	130	21	26	504
24 South Puget Sound	78	128	84	12	7	309
25 Bellingham	43	101	44	10	7	205
26 Lake Washington	57	86	109	11	1	264
27 Renton	73	161	70	19	4	327
28 Bates	128	66	71	14	12	291
29 Clover Park	129	94	81	18	14	336
SBCTC	0	0	32	4	17	53
CTC	0	0	34	3	32	69
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	3,153	5,166	3,433	551	530	12,833
% of Total	24.6%	40.3%	26.8%	4.3%	4.1%	

Source: SBCTC PMIS Database and Foxpro Database EMPSTF95.DBF.
*Includes Natural Resource Waivers and HB 1988.

NUMBER OF COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE EMPLOYEES
ALL FUNDS*
FALL 1995

	Full-Time Faculty	Part-Time Faculty	Classified Headcount	Administrative Headcount	Exempt Professional Headcount	Total Headcount
1 Peninsula	76	139	60	12	17	304
2 Grays Harbor	55	123	48	10	18	254
3 Olympic	94	220	107	25	16	462
4 Skagit	122	248	89	18	33	510
5 Everett	110	159	156	10	13	448
6 District	0	0	46	10	27	83
Seattle Central	161	331	216	27	31	766
Seattle North	103	251	132	20	36	542
Seattle South	82	233	119	19	26	479
Seattle Voc Institute	6	17	11	2	1	37
7 Shoreline	143	264	185	19	10	621
8 Bellevue	129	481	203	32	25	870
9 Highline	115	293	170	19	22	619
10 Green River	110	264	161	22	35	592
11 Pierce	157	346	178	20	8	709
12 Centralia	78	117	95	16	13	319
13 Lower Columbia	77	74	107	14	13	285
14 Clark	155	317	171	19	12	674
15 Wenatchee Valley	63	167	61	12	13	316
16 Yakima Valley	119	204	120	19	28	490
17 District	0	0	50	12	18	80
Spokane	193	205	141	14	14	567
Spokane Falls	158	472	262	18	35	945
18 Big Bend	51	103	55	12	14	235
19 Columbia Basin	106	217	114	24	19	480
20 Walla Walla	109	195	81	16	24	425
21 Whatcom	34	135	55	8	12	244
22 Tacoma	93	250	118	24	43	534
23 Edmonds	143	295	210	30	47	725
24 South Puget Sound	79	180	92	12	9	372
25 Bellingham	43	101	45	10	8	207
26 Lake Washington	62	123	130	11	1	327
27 Renton	76	203	107	19	11	416
28 Bates	131	75	91	15	16	328
29 Clover Park	130	104	91	18	15	358
SBCTC	0	0	33	4	18	55
CTC	0	0	38	5	37	80
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	3,363	6,912	4,148	597	738	15,758
% of Total	21.3%	43.9%	26.3%	3.8%	4.7%	

Source: SBCTC PMIS Database and Foxpro Database EMPALF95.DBF.
*Includes Natural Resource Waivers and HB 1988.

TEACHING FACULTY (FTE-F) BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1995

	Full-Time		Part-Time/Moonlight - - - Part-Time		Moonlight		
	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	Teaching FTEF
1 Peninsula	55	61.5%	30	33.8%	3	3.6%	90
2 Grays Harbor	48	52.5%	36	39.9%	3	3.7%	91
3 Olympic	82	50.9%	70	43.6%	7	4.6%	161
4 Skagit	95	56.0%	60	35.0%	12	6.8%	171
5 Everett	97	51.8%	73	38.9%	14	7.5%	186
6 District							
Seattle Central	126	57.4%	87	39.6%	3	1.4%	219
Seattle North	84	47.6%	81	45.9%	8	4.5%	176
Seattle South	75	44.5%	86	51.0%	7	4.2%	168
Seattle Voc Institute	7	44.8%	8	52.3%	0	0.0%	16
7 Shoreline	117	51.5%	95	42.0%	12	5.3%	226
8 Bellevue	109	49.3%	101	45.8%	7	3.3%	221
9 Highline	96	46.8%	100	49.0%	7	3.3%	204
10 Green River	102	43.5%	115	49.0%	16	6.7%	235
11 Pierce	85	45.1%	86	45.2%	8	4.5%	189
12 Centralia	48	58.8%	30	36.4%	3	3.2%	81
13 Lower Columbia	63	59.0%	21	20.0%	9	8.1%	106
14 Clark	132	61.3%	71	32.8%	7	3.2%	216
15 Wenatchee Valley	50	46.8%	49	46.0%	6	5.3%	107
16 Yakima Valley	96	64.4%	40	26.6%	8	5.4%	149
17 District							
Spokane	171	65.0%	79	29.8%	13	5.0%	264
Spokane Falls	112	42.5%	131	49.5%	16	6.1%	265
18 Big Bend	44	61.5%	19	27.1%	7	10.1%	72
19 Columbia Basin	92	52.5%	64	36.3%	12	7.0%	175
20 Walla Walla	80	63.5%	36	28.8%	9	7.0%	126
21 Whatcom	27	34.4%	51	64.6%	1	0.7%	79
22 Tacoma	70	43.1%	82	50.5%	8	4.8%	163
23 Edmonds	103	48.1%	100	46.8%	9	4.2%	213
24 South Puget Sound	66	52.7%	52	41.0%	6	5.1%	126
25 Bellingham	41	79.5%	9	16.6%	1	1.4%	51
26 Lake Washington	47	61.4%	28	36.5%	1	1.0%	76
27 Renton	65	48.7%	62	46.7%	3	2.1%	132
28 Bates	110	83.5%	19	14.7%	0	0.3%	132
29 Clover Park	121	79.0%	31	20.4%	0	0.2%	152
SYSTEM TOTAL FTEF	2,713	53.9%	2,000	38.3%	225	4.1%	5,037

Source: SBCTC Course MIS:SR2102, Version 1.
Note: Part-time includes part-time and contracted-out effort; total includes addition of 99 FTE volunteer effort. Totals may not add due to rounding.

TEACHING FACULTY OF COLOR (HEADCOUNT)
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1995

	Full-Time Faculty		Part-Time Faculty		All Faculty	
	Faculty of Color	% of Total	Faculty of Color	% of Total	Faculty of Color	% of Total
1 Peninsula	6	7.7%	1	0.7%	7	3.3%
2 Grays Harbor	2	3.6%	5	4.4%	7	4.1%
3 Olympic	11	11.7%	7	3.5%	18	6.2%
4 Skagit	14	11.4%	6	2.6%	20	5.6%
5 Everett	11	9.7%	14	8.5%	25	9.0%
6 District						
Seattle Central	46	28.0%	45	16.4%	91	20.7%
Seattle North	24	22.2%	19	9.0%	43	13.5%
Seattle South	13	15.9%	23	10.1%	36	11.6%
Seattle Voc Institute	3	42.9%	3	17.6%	6	25.0%
7 Shoreline	17	11.3%	25	11.0%	42	11.1%
8 Bellevue	12	9.4%	23	8.1%	35	8.5%
9 Highline	5	4.3%	17	7.4%	22	6.4%
10 Green River	11	9.9%	18	8.0%	29	8.6%
11 Pierce	17	10.8%	26	9.7%	43	10.1%
12 Centralia	5	7.8%	0	0.0%	5	3.0%
13 Lower Columbia	5	6.5%	3	4.1%	8	5.3%
14 Clark	14	9.0%	19	6.7%	33	7.6%
15 Wenatchee Valley	7	10.4%	8	5.4%	15	7.0%
16 Yakima Valley	15	12.5%	13	7.0%	28	9.1%
17 District						
Spokane	12	6.0%	9	4.5%	21	5.3%
Spokane Falls	7	4.3%	14	4.1%	21	4.2%
18 Big Bend	3	5.9%	9	11.1%	12	9.1%
19 Columbia Basin	8	7.5%	32	14.7%	40	12.4%
20 Walla Walla	12	11.0%	5	2.8%	17	5.9%
21 Whatcom	2	5.9%	5	3.6%	7	4.1%
22 Tacoma	14	14.7%	24	12.9%	38	13.5%
23 Edmonds	18	12.8%	18	7.5%	36	9.4%
24 So. Puget Sound	11	13.9%	3	2.1%	14	6.3%
25 Bellingham	0	0.0%	4	3.9%	4	2.8%
26 Lake Washington	6	10.0%	4	4.3%	10	6.6%
27 Renton	7	9.2%	22	12.8%	29	11.7%
28 Bates	14	10.7%	8	11.9%	22	11.1%
29 Clover Park	9	7.0%	3	3.2%	12	5.4%
SYSTEM TOTAL	361	10.7%	435	7.4%	796	8.6%

Source: SBCTC Student SMIS:SR1160.
Note: Faculty of color exclude "other race" and includes white Hispanics.

WOMEN TEACHING FACULTY (HEADCOUNT)
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1995

	Full-Time Faculty		Part-Time Faculty		All Faculty	
	Women	% of Total Faculty	Women	% of Total Faculty	Women	% of Total Faculty
1 Peninsula	31	40%	64	47%	95	44%
2 Grays Harbor	22	40%	57	50%	79	47%
3 Olympic	47	50%	98	49%	145	49%
4 Skagit Valley	62	50%	126	54%	188	53%
5 Everett	50	44%	107	65%	157	57%
6 District						
Seattle Central	83	51%	162	59%	245	56%
Seattle North	50	46%	126	60%	176	55%
Seattle South	22	27%	110	48%	132	42%
Seattle Voc Institute	6	86%	11	65%	17	71%
7 Shoreline	78	52%	119	52%	197	52%
8 Bellevue	63	50%	165	58%	228	55%
9 Highline	57	50%	137	60%	194	56%
10 Green River	36	32%	123	55%	159	47%
11 Pierce	79	50%	109	41%	188	44%
12 Centralia	29	45%	60	58%	89	53%
13 Lower Columbia	30	39%	42	57%	72	48%
14 Clark	71	46%	147	51%	218	49%
15 Wenatchee Valley	35	52%	91	61%	126	59%
16 Yakima Valley	56	47%	94	50%	150	49%
17 District						
Spokane	76	38%	82	41%	158	40%
Spokane Falls	65	40%	221	65%	286	57%
18 Big Bend	19	37%	60	60%	79	52%
19 Columbia Basin	44	42%	122	56%	166	51%
20 Walla Walla	47	43%	107	60%	154	54%
21 Whatcom	20	59%	94	69%	114	67%
22 Tacoma	49	52%	104	56%	153	54%
23 Edmonds	66	47%	153	60%	219	55%
24 So Puget Sound	39	49%	82	56%	121	54%
25 Bellingham	21	49%	64	63%	85	59%
26 Lake Washington	27	45%	69	75%	96	63%
27 Renton	38	50%	66	38%	104	42%
28 Bates	56	43%	39	51%	95	46%
29 Clover Park	63	48%	41	43%	104	46%
SYSTEM TOTAL	1,537	45%	3,252	55%	4,789	52%

Source: SBCTC Student SMIS:SR1160.

CLASSIFIED STAFF FTES
STATE SUPPORTED (INCLUDING NATURAL RESOURCE WAIVERS AND HB 1988)
FALL 1995

	PROGRAM ASSIGNMENT								
	Instruction 01	Primary Support 04	Libraries 05	Student Services 06	Instruction Support 08	Plant Operations 09	Federal Vocational	Other Codes	Total FTE
1 Peninsula	4	3	5	10	9	13	0	0	43
2 Grays Harbor	2	5	4	9	11	13	1	0	42
3 Olympic	19	9	6	19	17	22	2	0	94
4 Skagit	8	3	6	19	15	24	0	0	75
5 Everett	39	0	9	28	23	26	0	4	128
6 District	0	0	1	0	37	0	0	0	38
Seattle Central	39	4	7	42	20	37	0	2	151
Seattle North	28	5	7	28	13	28	1	3	112
Seattle South	24	10	4	24	13	26	2	1	102
Seattle Voc Institute	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	9
7 Shoreline	38	14	13	34	25	32	1	8	165
8 Bellevue	26	2	11	36	37	31	4	7	153
9 Highline	20	4	10	28	25	34	0	2	122
10 Green River	18	19	5	27	36	24	0	3	133
11 Pierce	36	10	10	34	27	25	0	4	146
12 Centralia	13	4	3	10	15	14	1	2	62
13 Lower Columbia	8	4	4	11	16	19	1	1	64
14 Clark	29	11	9	32	26	33	2	3	145
15 Wenatchee Valley	9	5	5	7	16	14	0	0	56
16 Yakima Valley	18	8	6	20	20	26	2	1	100
17 District	0	0	0	1	43	5	0	0	49
Spokane	34	7	10	34	2	36	8	0	131
Spokane Falls	48	4	14	41	2	32	2	1	144
18 Big Bend	7	2	3	5	12	17	0	0	46
19 Columbia Basin	23	2	6	17	26	25	1	0	99
20 Walla Walla	10	5	10	13	16	16	0	0	69
21 Whatcom	6	6	4	14	9	7	0	0	46
22 Tacoma	11	7	5	21	31	25	1	1	101
23 Edmonds	21	8	11	32	27	26	1	1	127
24 South Puget Sound	17	7	3	13	20	20	0	4	83
25 Bellingham	1	5	0	12	8	11	2	1	40
26 Lake Washington	9	17	3	26	21	16	4	0	95
27 Renton	2	8	1	17	14	22	0	0	63
28 Bates	4	14	1	14	13	22	2	0	69
29 Clover Park	4	17	3	10	17	26	1	0	78
State Board	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	29
Communications Technology Center (CTC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	31
SYSTEM TOTAL FTE	576	226	199	691	664	741	40	108	3,245

Source: SBCTC PMIS Database, Data Express Procedure PMIS-12SUM.

ADMINISTRATIVE/EXEMPT PROFESSIONAL STAFF FTES
STATE SUPPORTED (INCLUDING NATURAL RESOURCE WAIVERS AND HB 1988)
FALL 1995

	Administrative FTE	Exempt Professionals FTE	Total Exempt FTE
1 Peninsula	10	9	19
2 Grays Harbor	9	15	24
3 Olympic	23	16	39
4 Skagit Valley	18	17	35
5 Everett	10	9	18
6 District	10	23	33
Seattle Central	23	15	38
Seattle North	17	24	41
Seattle South	17	15	32
Seattle Voc Institute	2	0	2
7 Shoreline	18	10	27
8 Bellevue	24	15	39
9 Highline	17	16	33
10 Green River	22	19	41
11 Pierce	16	5	21
12 Centralia	14	6	20
13 Lower Columbia	13	6	19
14 Clark	17	9	26
15 Wenatchee Valley	12	8	20
16 Yakima Valley	17	15	32
17 District	11	18	28
Spokane	14	9	23
Spokane Falls	16	23	39
18 Big Bend	10	8	17
19 Columbia Basin	20	7	27
20 Walla Walla	15	14	29
21 Whatcom	7	7	14
22 Tacoma	22	18	40
23 Edmonds	20	23	43
24 So Puget Sound	12	7	19
25 Bellingham	10	7	17
26 Lake Washington	11	1	12
27 Renton	19	4	23
28 Bates	14	12	26
29 Clover Park	18	14	32
State Board	4	15	19
Communications Technology Center (CTC)	3	32	34
SYSTEM TOTAL FTE STAFF	532	469	1,001

Source: SBCTC PMIS Database and Foxpro Database EXESTF95.DBF.